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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,
fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

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January 15, 1966

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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 185

JANUARY 15, 1966

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Dispensing Assistants PAY RISE "ON THE WAY"

DURING a recent four-day tour of hospitals in the Oxford Region by the Minister of Health (Mr. K. Robinson) he was questioned by the chief pharmacist of Kettering general hospital (Miss O. M. Jackson) on the subject of dispensing assistants' salaries.

Miss Jackson, referring to the "desperate shortage" of assistants, said she thought such assistants were "grossly underpaid." After consultation with colleagues the Minister told Miss Jackson that he understood a pay rise was "on the way." A spokesman for the Ministry of Health has stated since then that the appropriate Whitley Council Committee has conducted a review of the work of dispensing assistants and the staffing situation and that the question of pay is still under consideration in the light of that review.

Academic Awards Council

APPROVAL FOR TWO PHARMACY COURSES

TWO internal degree courses in pharmacy have so far been approved for the award of B.Sc. degrees of the Council for National Academic Awards. The courses are for an honours degree at Sunderland Technical College, approved from September 1965, and for special honours degrees at Portsmouth College of Technology. Subject to certain conditions being complied with, the Portsmouth courses are approved to commence in October. During the next month the schools of pharmacy at Liverpool and Leicester are being inspected for approval. A proposed course at Brighton College of Technology has not been approved but negotiations with C.N.A.A. are continuing in the hope that approval may be given in time for the 1966-67 session.

Safe Use of Chemicals

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MINISTRY

THE Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has issued new or revised "recommendations for safe use" in respect of the following substances: Barban (4-chlorobut-2-ynyl N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, a herbicide. Dichlorvos (2,2-dichlorovinyl dimethyl phosphate) resin strips used as an insecticide in food storage practice and in agriculture and horticulture. Fentin acetate (triphenyltin acetate) a fungicide. DDT for home garden use and gamma BHC also for similar use.

Malathion an organophosphorus insecticide and acaricide for veterinary use. Dinoseb acetate for agricultural and horticultural use. Trichlorphon, an organophosphorus insecticide for home garden use and for home, kitchen and larder use. Three sets of recommendations have been issued concerning thiram (bis (dimethylthiocarbamoyl) disulphide). As a fungicide in home garden use and in agriculture and horticulture, and as a bird repellent in home garden use. Recommendations have also been issued for halquinol and furazolidone in respect of their veterinary uses. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has also issued a directive that compounds containing cadmium, such as cadmium chloride and cadmium carbonate, should not be used in agriculture or horticulture.

Car Allowances

NEW RATES FOR N.H.S.

THE National Health Services (Travelling Allowances, etc.) Regulations 1965 (H.M. Stationery Office, price three-pence) introduced on January 10 new rates of car allowances to members of National Health Service bodies. For cars not exceeding 1199 c.c. the allowance is eightpence a mile for the first 2,000 miles, 6½d. a mile for the next 5,000 miles in the same financial year and thereafter in the same year 4½d. a mile. The rates for larger cars are 9½d., 8d. and 6½d. respectively. Similar regulations that have been issued from Scotland are the National Health Service (Travelling Allowances, etc.) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 1965 (H.M. Stationery Office, price three-pence).

Chemists' Retail Sales

BOARD OF TRADE STATISTICS

THE index of retail sales by chemists and photographic dealers in November was 121 (average monthly sales in 1961=100), an increase of 4 per cent. over the same period a year earlier. Figures recently issued by the Board of Trade also reveal the following indices for the month:—



SYMBOL OF PERPETUAL YOUTH? : To mark the end of the 250th year of the foundation of Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., the employees recently presented a commemorative fountain to the company. All members of the staff had subscribed to the cost and the fountain was

built entirely by volunteer labour outside the sports pavilion in the grounds of the company's Ware factory. The presentation was made by Mr. S. G. Marley, M.P.S. (area manager for the West of England) on behalf of the staff. Mr. Marley is seen in the left foreground of the picture, with Messrs. F. A. Axe (a director), R. D. Smart (managing director) and J. C. Hanbury (chairman), all the volunteer workers, members of the works committees of the Ware and Bethnal Green factories, and representatives of the employees of both factories.

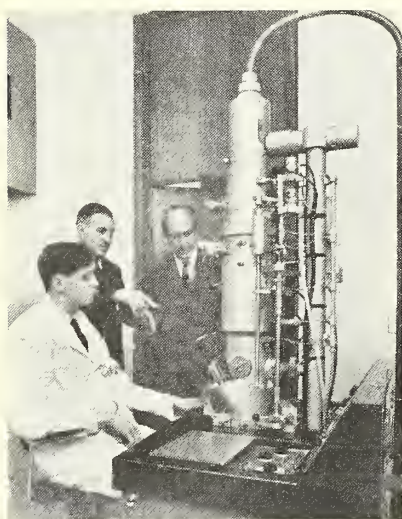
FIFTY-ONE YEARS'

SERVICE: One of the company's longest-serving employees Mr. J. Blyth, recently retired from Macfarlan Smith, Ltd., Wheatfield Road, Edinburgh. Mr. Blyth joined Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Ltd., in 1915 as a van boy on a horse-drawn cart that made deliveries in the town. After twenty years as a motor van driver he transferred to indoor work, and when anaesthetic production was transferred to the Macfarlan Smith works he transferred to that company in 1954. At a gathering of colleagues and friends he was presented by Mr. A. Forsyth (managing director) with parting gifts. In the picture are Messrs. W. R. Moffat, J. Mitchell, G. Miller, J. Blyth, A. Carnall, J. Robertson and A. Forsyth, Dr. F. R. Smith (director) and Messrs. G. G. Halliday (director) and D. Bevidge.

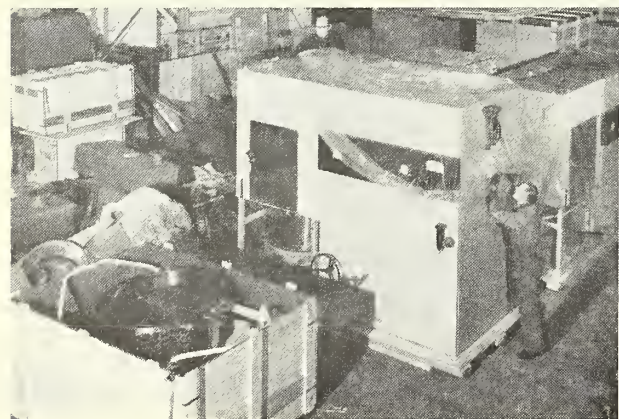


Independent retailers ...	105	(no change)
Multiple retailers ...	143	(+ 8 per cent.)
Co-operative societies ...	121	(+ 3 per cent.)

The figures given do not make allowance for receipts under the National Health Service.



PART OF THE PROCESS: Mr. Edmund Teesdale, newly appointed director of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry, has spent much of his time since his appointment finding out about the industry by visiting many of the larger pharmaceutical manufacturers. He is seen here (right) at CIBA's headquarters in Horsham, Sussex, on January 4, with the company's managing director (Mr. Angus Morrison), who is explaining the workings of the unit's electron microscope.



DESTINATION MEXICO: Crating and packing a fluid-bed dryer for export to Mexico. The dryer, manufactured by Calmic Engineering, Ltd., Crewe Hall, Cheshire, is for use by Pfizer de Mexico, S.A., in their chemical processing plant.

Imperial College

RESEARCH IN 1964-65

THE biosynthesis of morphine alkaloids is among the research topics mentioned in the report of Imperial College of Science and Technology, University of London, for the year 1964-65. All the important steps in the biological construction of the morphine molecule in the opium poppy, *Papaver somniferum* have been elucidated and a hypothetical intermediate, salutaridine, synthesised in the laboratory, has been isolated as the major alkaloid of a Brazilian plant. Chemical work is continuing on the sesquiterpenes of clove oil and two new types of cyclisation of the reactive nine-membered ring of caryophyllene have been investigated. In each case it has been possible to regenerate nine-membered rings from the cyclisation products. The chemistry of medium-sized rings is being investigated since the shape of those rings leads to reactions not observed in acyclic components with normal rings.

NEWS IN BRIEF

TRICHLOROETHYLENE is the subject of the fifteenth booklet in the series methods for the "Detection of Toxic Substances in Air" issued by the Ministry of Labour (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 9d.).

ABOUT £5 in cash was stolen from the till of Wilford Smith (Chemists), Ltd., 56 Church Street, Rugby, Warwickshire, in a night raid recently but no attempt was made to interfere with cosmetics, drugs, cameras or other stock.

EXPANSION PROJECTS

A 6,000 sq. ft.-extension is being built by Roberts Croupline, Ltd.

THE West German company—Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., is building a factory in India to produce pharmaceuticals and insecticides. The factory, which will cost about 60 million rupees, will be close to Bombay and it is planned to start production in the autumn. About 600 people will be employed.

THE managing director of E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd. (Mr. I. McG. Boden), recently turned the first piece of turf on the site of the company's new factory at Wallasey, Ches, in the presence of the mayor and members of the local council. Excavations are now in progress, and it is expected that work will be completed in about fifteen months' time, when the company will move from their present factory at Speke. The new laboratories and factory will cost just under £1½ million and will stand in 24 acres of land, giving ample opportunity for expansion. Initially the manufacturing, warehouse, research and development laboratories and office areas will occupy close on 130,000 sq. ft. (47,000 sq. ft. are in use at Speke).



The managing director (Mr. Boden) cuts the first sod, watched by the mayor of Wallasey. Behind Mr. Boden are Messrs. F. M. Freeman (production director, E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd.) and F. Ridgway (manager of research and development).

IRISH NEWS**THE NORTH****Local Committee Report****NINE POINTS TO BEAR IN MIND**

THE report of the Northern Ireland Local Pharmaceutical Committee for the year ended September 30, 1965, contains a list of nine points of advice to chemists. The points, drawn up by Mr. W. Gorman (secretary), were based on his experience at meetings of the services committee. The list relates to dispensing, interpretation of "in a suitable container, properly labelled," advertising, supervision of dispensing and an exhortation to join the Chemists' Defence Association, Ltd. Five complaints were dealt with during the year by the services committee (including two arising from the previous year's test prescriptions). In four cases chemists were found to have dispensed drugs not in accordance with test prescriptions; two had remuneration deducted and two were cautioned. In the remaining case a chemist was found to have closed his premises without giving prior notice to the General Health Services Board. All premises inspected by the Board's pharmaceutical officer during the year were found to be satisfactory. The report also states that a computer has been purchased by the Government and one of its uses will be for the pricing of chemists' accounts. To allow the computer to work economically some amendments have been necessary in the existing codes for certain non-proprietary items where the price varies with the quantity dispensed. The Committee has found that the new method would make little difference to the payment.

IRISH BREVITIES**THE NORTH**

THE Associates' Section of the Ulster Chemists' Association is holding its annual dinner and dance in the Conway hotel, Dunmurry, Belfast, at 8 p.m. on February 9. Tickets (price £1 7s. 6d. each) are obtainable from the Association, 73 University Street, Belfast.

THE REPUBLIC

THE Irish Drug Association is requesting its members to forward prescriptions for pricing to the Drug Pricing Bureau more frequently, and, if possible, at regular monthly intervals.

A SERIES of Saturday morning lectures and discussions on marketing is being organised by the Irish Pharmaceutical and Medical Representatives' Association, at the College of Pharmacy, Dublin. Lecturer is Mr. M. Quin.

THE annual dinner and dance of the Irish Pharmaceutical and Medical Representatives' Association is being held in Jury's hotel, Dublin, on February 4. Tickets should be obtained from members of the social committee or of the executive.

THE following names should be added to the list of members of the Post-graduate Education Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland (*C. & D.*, December 25, 1965, p. 630): Mr. J. J. McKenna (co-opted) and Mr. D. D. Jackson (representing Irish Pharmaceutical Federation).

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS**By Xrayser***Distribution of medicines*

It was fitting that the members of his own branch should have taken the opportunity of paying tribute to Mr. J. C. Bloomfield during his tenure of office as president of the Pharmaceutical Society, for his presidency has not been without incident. Mr. Bloomfield will go down in history as a president who found it impossible to castigate his members for their lack of interest in pharmaceutical affairs. He may, indeed, in the distant future, tell a slightly incredulous gathering of youngsters that when he was president it was necessary to engage the Royal Albert Hall for a meeting of the Society's members and that he had to address an overflow meeting on the pavements outside. Portsmouth had occasion to be proud of the part played by one of its own members on that momentous afternoon, for the occasion was unprecedented in the history of the Society. At the banquet held in Portsmouth last month the president said that public departments were beginning to see that there had to be a responsible person handling drugs. The Pharmaceutical Society, he went on (p. 26), had always said that all medicines should be distributed by qualified people, and pharmacists wanted to see the day when that came about. That, as the immortal Jeeves would have said, is a consummation devoutly to be desired. But it will not come of its own accord, nor will it come until conditions are created in which it is possible to bring about its achievement. That such a situation is possible may be seen in the report of an address given to the Bournemouth branch of the Pharmaceutical Society by Dr. M. Kucera, a pharmacist from Czechoslovakia (pp. 41-42). Before the 1939-45 war, according to the speaker, pharmacy in that country was very similar to pharmacy in this, but in the short space of twenty years there has been a complete transformation.

Freedom from commerce

By 1960, pharmacy in Czechoslovakia had been freed of its commercial character and joined to the medical health service. Medicaments and drugs may now be purchased only in a pharmacy. The ultimate result is in line with the ambitions of the president and Council of our own Pharmaceutical Society, as expressed by Mr. Bloomfield at the Portsmouth banquet. But what has brought about such a professionally desirable form of pharmaceutical practice in what Mr. Chamberlain called a faraway land of which we knew nothing? The answer is nationalisation—and we are far removed from that. That the membership is behind the Council in its desire to prevent at least further deterioration in the pharmaceutical set-up in this country was made clear at the meeting in the Albert Hall to which I have already referred. But something much more positive and creative is required than a mere expressed wish to halt retrogression. Is pharmacy, as at present constituted and organised in this country, prepared voluntarily to make the sacrifices that will be required of it if it is eventually to aspire to the lofty professional heights which have been reached under compulsion in Czechoslovakia? For sacrifice there would have to be.

Positive action

Is it possible, in a free economy, to secure the professional discipline necessary to bring about drastic limitation, which might result in the closing of perhaps two pharmacies out of three? Is the sole right in the sale of all drugs—virtually a monopoly, though a thoroughly common-sense monopoly—likely to be granted while the monopolist in drugs exercises his ingenuity to sell all manner of merchandise that has no bearing on the health of the community? Can we, in fact, set our minds to achieving the results in, say, twenty years' time by private enterprise and the democratic process? If that is the objective of the Council—and it should be, if the new pharmaceutical graduate is to take his proper place in the scheme of things—a much more active and positive policy towards that end must be put in hand at once.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

SANGERS, LTD.—Mr. J. D. Pollock has been appointed a director of the company.

MONOGRAM ELECTRIC, LTD.—Mr. H. Hill, jun., has been appointed managing director.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON (GT. BRITAIN), LTD.—Messrs. E. Cox (general manager, manufacturing) and P. McKenna (general manager consumer products division) have been appointed to the board.

JOHN & E. STURGE, LTD.—Mr. A. R. Foxall (joint managing director since 1954) has been appointed deputy chairman in succession to Mr. A. Peter Wilson, who has retired from his executive duties but remains a member of the board.

COOPER, McDOUGALL & ROBERTSON, LTD. (a subsidiary of the Wellcome Foundation, Ltd.)—The company are concluding negotiations for the purchase for cash of V. W. Eves & Co., and North Dorset Creameries (suppliers of animal feed supplements), which are at present part of the Forastal group.

B.X. PLASTICS, LTD.—Mr. C. A. Robb has been appointed managing director. Mr. Robb will remain on the board of Bakelite, Ltd., which, like B.X. Plastics, is a member of Bakelite Xylonite, Ltd. Mr. H. Senior has resigned from the boards of B.X. Plastics, Ltd., of which he was managing director, and of the British Xylonite Co., Ltd.

GLAXO GROUP, LTD.—An interim dividend of 10 per cent. is declared in respect of the year ending June 30. As already explained (*C. & D.*, December 18, 1965, p. 608), the timing and amount of the interim dividend have been determined to take advantage of the Finance Act 1965. The interim takes the place of that usually declared in April.

BAYER LEVERKUSEN, LTD.—The company was formed in Australia at 47 Wilson Street, Botany, N.S.W., on January 1 as the Australian marketing organisation of Farbenfabriken Bayer A.G., Germany. Mr. H. W. Luyken has been appointed chairman and managing director. The other board members are: Messrs. J. S. Ross (chemicals), M. Amann (dyestuffs), R. A. Mueller (agricultural chemicals), F. W. Millar and E. J. Willis.

DIXONS PHOTOGRAPHIC, LTD.—Negotiations are now advanced for a market issue of debenture stock, full particulars to be published shortly. Pre-tax profits for the twenty-eight weeks ended November 13, 1965, amounted to £222,075 (as compared with an adjusted £180,680 for the same period of the previous year). The interim dividend on account of the year ending April 30, is 9 per cent. (8½ per cent.). The directors state that profits in current year are expected to show a "marked recovery" from the 1965 level.

JEYES GROUP, LTD.—The following have been appointed to the group board: Messrs. A. J. Hodson, E. G. Gadd, R. J. Bunn, and E. P. Cornell.

Newly appointed to the boards of the subsidiaries are: Jeves Parozone Sales, Ltd.—Messrs. P. G. Benford, D. C. Gilchrist, and P. Hodgson. Three Hands, Ltd.—Messrs. L. D. Ellery, A. McLaren, and J. B. Staniland. Serta, Ltd.—Mr. J. W. Cleaver. Wimsol, Ltd.—Mr. V. L. Major and Jeves (Overseas), Ltd. (newly formed).—Messrs. V. R. Bercham and W. D. Fraser.

ASSOCIATED AEROSOL INDUSTRIES, LTD. The following board changes in three operating companies are notified: Aerosol Packaging Co., Ltd.—Messrs. M. N. Conville, T. H. Makepeace, R. D. Addison, W. K. Froggatt, G. C. Hodgson and A. Simpson. Armstrong Laboratories (International), Ltd.—Messrs. M. N. Conville, E. J. Hudson, J. G. Hyland and G. R. Paterson. Allspray, Ltd.—Messrs. M. N. Conville, F. B. le Marquand, J. H. Sommers and A. S. Pearce. Mr. G. R. Paterson, while remaining a director of Armstrong Laboratories (International), Ltd., is appointed group export manager.

EASTMAN KODAK CO., U.S.A. F. W. HASSELBLAD & CO., AB., Sweden.—Eastman Kodak Co., U.S.A., and F. W. Hasselblad & Co., AB., Sweden, have signed a contract for the purchase by Kodak of the photographic distribution and processing business of the Swedish company, known as Hasselblads Fotografiska AB. Completion of the transaction requires only formal approval by the Swedish government. The purchase price was not disclosed but Kodak reported that, while the company's business in Sweden was moderate in size, it had shown a vigorous growth and was generally comparable to Kodak's photographic business in Italy.

WELLCOME FOUNDATION, LTD.—Sales rose by 8.2 per cent. during the financial year ending August 31, 1965, and profits before tax rose by 6 per cent. over the previous year. Direct exports from the United Kingdom increased by 10½ per cent. according to the report presented by the chairman (Mr. Michael Perrin) at the annual meeting on January 12. Mr. Perrin said that in Canada the Burroughs Wellcome company had increased sales by 7.2 per cent. One of the recent notable achievements of the Brazilian company had been the successful production of foot-and-mouth disease vaccine and the start of its distribution and sale throughout Brazil, while the Indian company has made particularly good progress with an increase of 16½ per cent. over the previous year. The Cooper, McDougall & Robertson companies also had a record year for sales throughout the world. During the year under review expenditure of the group on research and development was £2.7 millions. Mr. Perrin reported that good progress had been made with the development of an attenuated living strain of measles vaccine which had been used in clinical trials at home and overseas. With particular reference to the British parent company, Mr. Perrin expressed concern lest the Sainsbury Committee of Inquiry might find it impossible to

separate out, in terms of profit, those items in the affairs of the whole group which were relevant to the relatively small proportion of total sales and profit from drugs supplied to the National Health Service.

Bankruptcy Hearing

BRISTOL bankruptcy court was told on January 7 that every year until 1964, the business run by Mr. Horace John Hill Poole, pharmacist, was a success, making about 25 per cent. gross profit. But in the eighteen months from April 1964, the accounts had to show a balancing loss of £3,280. "It doesn't make sense," said the assistant official receiver and added, "It is not a very satisfactory state of affairs at all." The case was adjourned to enable Mr. Poole, Ellacombe Road, Longwell Green, to produce cash and trading accounts. The court heard that in 1964 Mr. Poole was concerned in offences under the Pharmacy Act and he was struck from the pharmaceutical register. The deficiency was stated to be £2,826.

BUSINESS CHANGES

THE telephone number of Smith & Nephew Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., is now Welwyn Garden 25151.

THE Kingsway, London, W.C.2 branch of H.M. Stationery Office, has removed to 49 High Holborn, W.C.1.

KODAK, LTD., have transferred their Belfast branch to Lislea Drive, Lisburn Road, Belfast, 9 (telephone: Belfast 668263).

THE telephone number of British Titan Products Co., Ltd., and Titanium Intermediates, Ltd., 10 Stratton Street, London, W.1, has been changed to Grosvenor 6070.

THE Statistical Office of H.M. Customs and Excise is to move to 27 Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex (telephone: Southend (OSO 2) 49421) on January 24.

MR. A. F. MULLHOLLAND, M.P.S., has purchased the business of the late Mr. S. C. Higgs, 59 Sheen Lane, London, S.W.14, and will continue to trade in the name of Stewart's Pharmacy.

MR. C. E. GLASS, M.P.S., F.B.O.A., has transferred his business (trading as C. E. & C. E. Glass) to 5 Kingsway Buildings, Kingsway, Levenshulme, Manchester, 19, from Stockport Road, Ardwick, because of a compulsory purchase order by the local authority.

THE EVER READY CO. (GREAT BRITAIN), LTD., are removing their head offices on January 17 to Ever Ready House, 1255 High Road, London, N.20 (telephone: Hillside 8877). Berc International address becomes P.O. Box 139, at the same address.

SUNBEAM ELECTRIC LTD., have transferred their sales office to their head office and factory at East Kilbride, Scotland from London, S.W.16. The London service centre continues to operate from 14 Old Quebec Street, London, W.1, as well as other service centres in Leeds, Birmingham and Belfast.

BAKELITE XYLOXITE, LTD.—The company's subsidiary, British Xylonite

Co., Ltd., ceased to trade on December 31, 1965. Since January 1, its operations have been split into three divisions of the parent company following a recent policy decision to indentify individual operating units with the B.X.L. group as a whole. The Cascelloid division includes the bottle making and tube operations based on factories in Leicester, Coalville, Stamford, Plenmeller and Scunthorpe. The consumer products division continues to promote merchandise under the Halex, Bex, Bex-Bissell and Scintille names (factories are at Highams Park, London and Christchurch) and the components division at Highams Park, comprising the manufacture of custom made parts for the automotive and other industries.

Appointments

LAPORTE INDUSTRIES, LTD., 14 Hanover Square, London, W.1, have appointed Mr. R. M. Ringwald group functional head, marketing.

DR. P. C. SPENSLEY (deputy director, Tropical Products Institute), is to succeed Mr. E. S. Hiscocks as director of the Institute when he retires from public service on March 31 (see col. 3).

DURHAM RAW MATERIALS, LTD., 1 Great Tower Street, London, E.C.3, have appointed Mr. C. B. Batterbee representative in South-west England and South Wales.

BRIDGE CHEMICALS, LTD., Muddells, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire, have appointed Mr. M. Tinkler, B.Sc., D.L.C., A.R.I.C., production manager at their Tonbridge, Kent, factory.

ALBERTO-CULVER CO., 44 Newington Causeway, London, S.E.1, have promoted Mr. D. Falck to sales manager special accounts. Mr. B. Gentle has been appointed Southern area manager.

LONDON RUBBER INDUSTRIES, LTD., Hall Lane, London, E.4, have appointed Messrs. M. Forsyth and G. Moon sales representatives. Mr. Forsyth will be covering Northern Ireland and Mr. Moon the West Country.

MR. J. JENNER, B.Sc., has been appointed editor of *Retail Chemist* following the resignation of Mr. P. Roche, who has been with the journal since its inception in 1930 and editor since 1936. Mr. Roche remains as editor of the *Retail Chemist* trade price list.

BRONCO, LTD., London, E.9, have appointed Mr. J. Blaydon to the newly created post of southern regional manager. Mr. S. E. Hayman (southern district manager), has taken over a newly formed and larger South-eastern district as manager.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION, LTD., state that they have appointed Mr. W. K. Hall, director of development studies until mid-1968, with effect from March 1 or thereabouts. Mr. Hall is at present chairman of the C.I.A. productivity committee, and has been chairman of several other Association committees.

3M CO., LTD., 3M House, Wigmore Street, London, W.1, have appointed Mr. N. A. J. Conley sales manager of their photographic products group.

In that capacity he will co-ordinate marketing and sales effort within the existing fields, and will be responsible for the planned growth into new sectors, including x-ray, photo-finishing, professional and commercial.

JACKEL & CO., LTD., announce that their Scottish organisation is now known as Jackel & Co., Ltd. (Scottish division) operating from Shuna Place, Maryhill, Glasgow, N.W., and under the management of Mr. C. Russell. Jackel & Co., Ltd., will operate from a new factory and warehouse at present being built in Blyth, Northumberland. A separate company, Jackel & Co. (Ireland), Ltd., has been formed and is now operating from 7 Gloucester Street, Belfast, 1 (telephone: Belfast 32308). That company will be under the resident directorship of Mr. and Mrs. D. Kerruish, Messrs. A. Anderson and J. Carslaw have joined the board of Jackel & Co., Ltd. Appointed to the sales staff are Mr. R. Jones (for Midlands area), Mr. D. McKechnie (Lancashire and North Wales) and Mr. M. Barnes (Kent and Surrey). Messrs. Gourlay & Holmes, Taunton, Somerset, are to act as the company's selling agents for the West Country.

OVERSEAS VISITS

MR. S. WOODS (export manager, Smith & Nephew Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.) is visiting Istanbul and Rome to undertake commercial negotiations and to participate in discussions with tuberculosis officers about new developments in chemotherapy.

MESSRS. R. T. EDGSON (export general manager, P. P. Payne & Sons, Ltd.), and H. K. Smart (export sales manager), are visiting Belgium and Holland in February, and making trips to France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, during March, April and May in an effort to increase the company's exports by 50 per cent. within the next two years.

PERSONALITIES

VISCOUNT BOYD has been appointed Messel medallist of the Society of Chemical Industry for 1966.

MR. C. A. CHADWYCK-HEALEY, chairman of Morgan Brothers (Publishers), Ltd., publishers of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, has been appointed a member of the newly formed "Little Neddy" (Economic Development Committee of the National Economic Development Council), for the newspaper, printing and publishing industry.

MR. R. W. UNWIN, A.R.P.S., F.R.S.A., has been elected chairman of the photographic Information Council. After the 1939-45 war, Mr. Unwin joined the Kodak Lecture Service, and in 1955 Philips Electrical, Ltd., as their photographic adviser. He still gives a few lectures, but he is mainly concerned with the marketing of photolamps and flashbulbs.

DR. C. E. NOBLE who has been director of the Kimberly-Clark Corporation's European marketing office in London since 1961, has returned to the United States to become professor of marketing at the State University of

Michigan. Dr. Noble will also direct the Institute of International Business Studies, a body set up at East Lansing, Michigan, under a \$2½-million grant from the Ford Foundation.

WELLCOME PROFESSOR OF PHARMACOLOGY: Dr. E. W. Horton, B.Sc. (Edin.), M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), Ph.D., whose appointment as Wellcome professor of pharmacology, School of Pharmacy, University of London, was announced last week (*C. & D.*, January 8, p. 28).



MR. A. J. W. HINSELWOOD, M.P.S., is one of two new caps in Scotland's rugby team which is to meet France at Murrayfield on January 15. After qualifying from the Heriot-Watt College in Edinburgh in 1964 Mr. Hinshelwood carried out his practical training at George Lunan, 20 Queensferry Street, Edinburgh. He is now employed in the ampoule department at Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, and plays for the London Scottish.



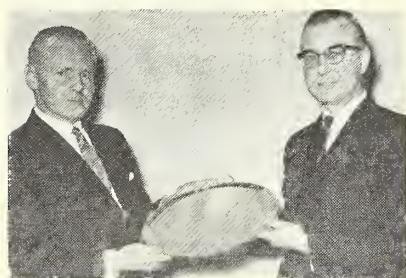
MR. E. J. WILLIS, M.P.S., has been reappointed president of the Australian Association of Ethical Pharmaceutical Industry, a position he has held since 1959. Mr. Willis is managing director, FBA Pharmaceuticals (Aust.) Pty., Ltd., Sydney, and has recently been appointed a director of Bayer Leverkusen, Ltd., a newly formed marketing subsidiary of Farbenfabrik Bayer, Germany (see p. 52).



MR. R. WHITFIELD, who recently retired from the service of R. Sumner & Co., Ltd., and its associate companies joined that company in 1927 as accountant and secretary. He was elected to the board in 1933 and appointed chairman and managing director in 1938. Twenty-five long-service members of the staff (averaging forty years with the company) were invited to a luncheon party given by Mr. Whitfield, and to mark his retirement presentations were made on behalf of the company and the staff.

MR. E. S. HISCOCKS (director, Tropical Products Institute), who is due to retire from public service on March 31,

joined the Civil Service in 1926, after studying chemistry at the University of Wales. In 1939 he worked at the then Department of the Government Chemist to the Raw Materials Department, Ministry of Supply and in 1944 was appointed secretary of the National Physical Laboratory where he remained until 1957. After a period in the United States, Mr. Hiscocks was appointed director of the Tropical Products Institute at the end of 1960.



CHAPMAN MEMORIAL SALVER: In memory of the late Henry Esmond Chapman (secretary, P.A.T.A., 1926-65) the council of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association presented a George III plain beaded circular silver salver, made in London by Robert James in 1781 and inscribed on the reverse, to the Pharmaceutical Society. The presentation was made on January 4 by Mr. D. R. Ross, president of the Association, to the Society's president (Mr. J. C. Bloomfield).



400-MILLIONTH PACK: On December 22, 1965, the 400-millionth pack of Nivea creme was sold to Miss Rosemary Govan by R. Garnett Pickles, Ltd., 73 Ballards Lane, London N.3. To mark the occasion, Mr. H. R. G. Pickles, F.P.S., and Miss Govan were invited to lunch at the London Hilton, where they were presented with a commemorative scroll and £10 each by Mr. G. Whittaker (a deputy-chairman of Smith & Nephew Associated Companies, Ltd.). The pack was produced at the group's Hull factory on December 7, 1965. It was specially packaged and dispatched to a chemist chosen at random. The choice fell on Messrs. Pickles, Mr. Pickles was handed the pack by Mr. E. W. E. Barnard (area sales manager for Southalls (Sales), Ltd.).

MARRIAGES

DAVIES — JENKINS. — At St. Bride's Major Parish Church, recently, Jenkin Eric Davies, B.Pharm., Glynn-rhyns, Talgarreg, Llandysul, Cardiganshire, to Elizabeth Christine Jenkins, B.Pharm., M.P.S., 29 Denton Road, Canton, Cardiff, Glam.

Golden Wedding

AMSON—GREEN. — At St. Paul's church, Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs, on December 30, 1915, Tom Amson, M.P.S., to Florence Mountford Green. Present address: 2 Clough Hall Road, Kidsgrove, Stoke-on-Trent.

DEATHS

BOWEN.—On January 2, Mr. Evan Merfyn Bowen, M.P.S., late of The Pharmacy, Borth, Cardiganshire. Mr. Bowen qualified in 1926.

CLARK. — Recently, Mr. Robert Nixon Clark, M.P.S., 4 Greenmarket, Carlisle, Cumberland. Mr. Clark qualified in 1920 and was for many years manager of T. Ridley & Sons, Ltd., Carlisle and Wigton. Later he became managing director of Henry Sawyer, Ltd., Carlisle. Pharmacy and football were his great interests. He was a former chairman of Carlisle United Football Club.

DICK.—On January 4, Mr. George Dick, M.P.S., F.B.O.A., Lyle Buildings, Kilmacoll, Renfrews. Mr. Dick qualified in 1923.

DOWNES.—On December 25, 1965, Mr. Frank Downes, M.P.S., The Grove, Oldfield Road, Altrincham, Ches. Mr. Downes qualified in 1925.

FARMER.—On January 2, Mr. Sam Reginald Farmer, M.P.S., 281 Uttoxeter Road, Longton, Staffs, aged eighty-seven. Mr. Farmer was active in business until his death. He was president of the local branch of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1934. He is survived by his widow.

HUBBUCK.—Recently, Mr. Robert Hubuck, 11 Greendale Avenue, Holy-moorside, Chesterfield, Derbys, aged ninety-one. Mr. Hubuck was formerly for many years general manager and a director of Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Wheat Bridge Mills, Chesterfield. He joined the company in 1888, and in 1920 was appointed general manager of the dressings division. In 1945 he joined the board and remained a director until he retired sixteen years later.

IRVINE.—On January 8, Mr. James McNicol Irvine, M.P.S., Glenartney, High Street, Strathmiglo, Fife. Mr. Irvine qualified in 1917.

JACKSON.—Recently, Mr. Herbert Jackson, M.P.S., 275 Derby Road, Bramcote, Notts, aged eighty-nine. Mr. Jackson was for sixty-four years the proprietor of a pharmacy in Station Road, Sandiacre, Notts. He served his apprenticeship in Grimsby and after studying at Nottingham and London went to Sandiacre in 1901 as manager of a pharmacy owned by Mr. C. J. Wathes, Long Eaton. Mr. Jackson later went into partnership with Mr. Wathes, who then owned six shops. He was three times chairman of Sandiacre parish council and was connected with the town's football and cricket club and the Memorial Institute Committee.

JANES. — Recently, Mr. Frederick John Janes, M.P.S., 5 Manor Drive, Aylesbury, Bucks. Mr. Janes qualified in 1906.

MAWHINNEY. — On January 3, Mr. Arthur Mawhinney, M.P.S.N.I., 41 Main Street, Millisle, co. Down, Northern Ireland. Mr. Mawhinney qualified in 1944 and was for many years in business in Millisle.

PHILLIPS.—On January 1, Mr. Thomas Llewellyn Phillips, M.P.S., 160 Stoke Lane, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol. Mr. Phillips qualified during 1913.

QUIGLEY.—Recently, Mr. Thomas Enda Quigley, M.P.S.I., 12 Castle

Street, Cork, Eire. Mr. Quigley qualified in 1939. He is survived by his widow.

RAFTERY.—Recently, Miss Ellen Mary Raftery, M.P.S.I. (see C. & D., November 20, 1965, p. 10). *Mr. Michael C. Martin* (Irish Pharmaceutical and Medical Representatives' Association) writes:—"Nell" was a pharmacist known in hospital circles principally, but especially by those of us who are pharmaceutical or medical representatives in the Dublin area. We all remember her cheerful greeting, even when there were baskets to be finished, the telephone was ringing and perhaps a nurse waiting for some urgent prescription. Often she would offer us the hospitality of a share in her pot of tea, whilst listening with interest to our informal detailing, blended with the usual bit of pharmaceutical gossip. Thus I will remember Nell Raftery—a pharmacist practising her profession with charity and a person liked and respected by all.

WIGHT.—On January 8, Mrs. Mary Wight (*née* Morrison), F.P.S., 67 High Street, Burntisland, Fife. Mrs. Wight qualified in 1923. She served her apprenticeship with the late Thomas Wilson of Burntisland and was in business for some years in Kinghorn before taking over a pharmacy in Burntisland over twenty years ago. She was a member of the Pharmaceutical Society's board of examiners for Scotland for about ten years beginning in 1933.

WILDE. — Recently, Mr. Stanley Arthur Wilde, Newton Ferrers, Devon, aged seventy-two. Mr. Wilde was a former chairman and director of McClure Young & Co., Ltd., 8 Standard Road, London, N.W.10. He joined the company in 1926, and became chairman in 1960 on the death of Mr. G. H. Young.

INQUESTS

Suicide After Reprimand.—An assistant went home and died from an overdose of tablets after being reprimanded by the manager of the chemist's shop where he worked, a Hemel Hempstead, Herts. inquest was told on December 29, 1965. Martin John Phipps, Lime Walk, Hemel Hempstead, had opened the premises of the London Co-operative Chemists, Ltd., in Shenley Road, Boreham Wood, earlier than he should have done. "What Martin did was contrary to all the security regulations. The shop must only be opened in the presence of a pharmacist," Mr. Eric Thomas, M.P.S., told the deputy coroner. Mr. Thomas had arrived five minutes before opening time and found the premises open and the lights on. "I explained to him that I would have to make a report to head office and that he would probably get a rocket for it," said Mr. Thomas. The youth's mother said in evidence: "Mr. Thomas was quite right in what he did. Martin just could not take criticism." Her son had been troubled with bouts of depression and "quickly changing moods" for several years. The coroner, recording a verdict of suicide, commented: "The reprimand was obviously a merited one, but after receiving it Martin must have suddenly determined to end his life with drugs to which he had access at the shop."

Growing New Gracefully

DRUG JARS FEATURED IN A PHARMACY EXPANSION

IN doubling the floor area of his pharmacy at Cranleigh, Surrey, Mr. Dan Clare, M.P.S., has made plentiful use of what the modern shopfitter can offer in the way of fitments and lighting, but has used them skilfully to provide a setting for his unique collection of pharmaceutical ceramics.

The pharmacy was originally fitted out in 1938 by S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., Barnet, Herts, and given a shopfront in oak by local craftsmen. In

the rearward expansion, which was carried out in 1965 by a local building-construction company (Thomas & Co. (Cranleigh), Ltd.), the general character of the shopfittings has been maintained. The front shop area has been doubled and the dispensary, which is entered from the rear left-hand corner of the shop, has been lengthened by 10 ft.

Although gondola-type display fittings are made use of in the shop area, full personal service is still the policy,

self-selection being considered generally inappropriate in a business in which, on the cosmetic side, "agency" products figure so largely as they do at the Dan Clare pharmacy.

Not many pharmacists, it may be supposed, would be able, having doubled the superficial area of the shop, to put on display from their own collection of drug jars a continuous series above the wall fixtures while still having others in reserve. But Mr.



Shopfront in oak, carried out by local craftsmen in 1938 and as good as ever today.



Dispensary of 1938 lengthened by 10 ft. in 1965.



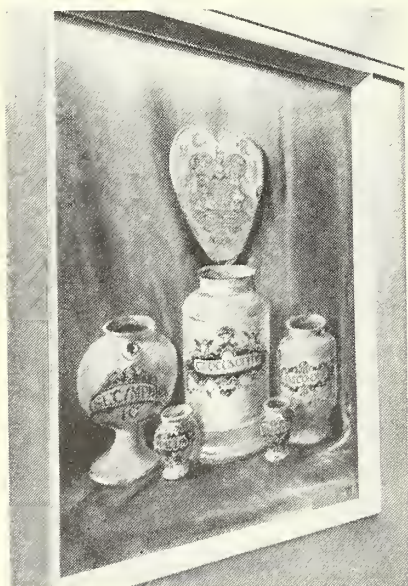
Interior of the pharmacy. It was originally fitted out in 1938 by S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., Barnet, Herts. The 1965 enlargement demanded major structural alterations, which were carried out by Thomas & Co. (Cranleigh), Ltd. Apart from the change of floor surface, the "match-in" was complete.



In line at front: Small ointment jar inscribed "Hastings & White, 17 Hay Market"; ointment pot inscribed "Waller & Son, Guildford"; eye-ointment pot inscribed "W. Singleton, Lambeth Butts"; small jar inscribed "Vickery Bishops Gate St. and Tavistock Street"; companion to "Waller & Son" ointment pot; and small ointment pot inscribed "P. Green, 2 Unicorn Lane, Lambeth." In curve at rear: Ointment jar, probably of Lambeth provenance, cryptically inscribed "Bowl Original Inventor"; 4-in. high pot of around 1710 inscribed "Conf. Paulin"; XVIIIth-century Lambeth pot decorated with Maltese cross; early XVIIIth-century 4-in. high drug jar inscribed "P. Aromatic"; and an ointment jar without inscription found during excavations in Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, in 1908.



Pill tile bearing date 1664 and arms of the Society of Apothecaries.



Panel in oils by Mrs. Marguerite Stone used as centrepiece to the rear wall of the pharmacy.

Clare has been an enthusiastic collector for many years, and his range includes many valuable and one priceless specimens. Pride of the collection is a heart-shaped pill slab in polychrome, 10 x 7 in. in overall dimensions, bearing the arms of the Society of Apothecaries and the early date 1664—making the tile, it is thought, unique among surviving specimens. The initials C.R. stand presumably for Charles Rex, the reigning monarch at the period being Charles II. The initials N.B. below the inscription *Beati Passifisi* are probably those of a Court apothecary.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES

More Room.—Photowork, Ltd., 13 Charterhouse Street, London, E.C.1, announce that their production space for processing and other photographic work has been increased to five times its former size.

New Booklet.—Added to the range of publications of Kodak, Ltd., Kodak House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, is "Better Pictures—Simply," a twenty-four-p. pocket-size booklet intended primarily to help owners of simple cameras.

Magazine for Owners.—The first edition of *Asahi Pentax Photography*—a new magazine mailed direct to registered Asahi Pentax owners in the United Kingdom—has been published by Rank Photographic, Aintree Road, Perivale, Middlesex, United Kingdom distributors of the camera.

Processing Equipment.—Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 3M House, Wigmore Street, London, W.1, is now offering for sale the complete range of processing equipment manufactured by the United States Pako Corporation. 3M personnel are available for the installation and servicing of the equipment.

Chemicals in New-size Pack.—Kodak, Ltd., Kodak House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, are making their Ektaprint-C chemicals available in a 1-litre size (enough to process a packet of ten sheets of 8 x 10-in. Ektacolor paper). Also available in 5-litre and 3-gallon sizes.

The tile, which has been featured in the *Connoisseur* (1951), figures also in the still-life painting by Mrs. Marguerite Stone, Cranleigh, that forms a panel behind the drug counter. In the painting, which measures 2 ft. 10 in. x 2 ft. 2 in., it is accompanied by four blue Delft drug jars.

Mr. Clare's other "collectors' items" are kept at his home and shown only to privileged visitors. A selection of them appears in the illustration at the head of this page and in the caption beneath it a detailed identification of each item is given.

Developer by the Gallon.—R. F. Hunter, Ltd., 51 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1, have introduced gallon size packs of their Acuprint print developer and Amfix high-speed fixer. Supplied in a high density plastic container with a grip handle, the containers are despatched in a pack that enables the solutions to be poured without removing the container from the outer protective covering.

Camera Bracket.—The Stitz Grip-Brac camera bracket marketed by R. F. Hunter, Ltd., 51 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1, designed for use with the larger type of camera, and moulded to fit into the left hand, has a leather wrist strap to give additional support. By means of a hinged screw fitting on the base of the bracket, the bracket may be collapsed to fit into the pocket or into a small space inside a gadget bag.

Transparency Frames.—In the Titania Exakt transparency frames being introduced by Pullin Photographic, Ltd., 11 Aintree Road, Perivale, Middlesex, the glasses are held in "pockets" in the hinged plastics top and bottom sections of the frame. Moulded guides help to locate the transparency correctly. The hinged sections snap together with a locking action, and Newtons Rings are claimed to be virtually impossible. Supplied in box of twenty with locating blocks moulded on top and bottom so that a quantity of boxes can be safely stacked and stored.

TRADE NOTES

Giant Size.—Izal, Ltd., Thorncliffe, Sheffield, have introduced a giant-size aerosol pack of Zal fly killer (additional to existing medium-size).

"Family" Size.—The pharmaceuticals division of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Alderley Park, Macclesfield, Ches., have made available a new "family" size (120 gm.) of Savlon antiseptic cream.

Price and Terms Adjusted.—Sunbeam Electric, Ltd., Radnor House, London Road, Norbury, London, S.W.16, as part of a 1966 marketing programme, have reduced the prices of their X555M and X555S electric shavers and discontinued the £2 trade-in allowance.

Changes of Distributor.—The distribution of Kiten lipsticks has been taken over by H. L. JACCAZ & Co., 32 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.1.—SWANDOWN COSMETICS, LTD., 191 Latimer Road, London, W.10. have taken over the manufacture and distribution of Tattoo mascara and products.

Appointed U.K. Agents.—Wynmouth Lehr & Fatoils, Ltd., 158 City Road, London, E.C.1, have been appointed sole agents for United Kingdom and Eire for the sale of PCMC (parachloro-metacresol) and PCMX (parachloro-metaxylene) by Dr. F. Raschig, G.m.b.H., Ludwigshafen on Rhine, Germany.

Antibiotic Nasal Spray.—Selpharm Laboratories, Ltd., 15 Hanover Square, London, W.1, are the manufacturers of Locabiol brand fusafungine nasal spray in pressurised aerosol. Its uses

are in the local treatment of respiratory-tract infections.

Sole U.K. Distributors.—Bertrand Freres, Ltd., Hesketh House, Portman Square, London, W.1, have been appointed sole United Kingdom distributors for the sale of the citrus oils and fruit juices (lemon and orange) of the Italian company, D. Correale Santacroce, Messrs. Santacroce have for many years processed lemon, orange and mandarin fruits at Riposto, Sicily, and bergamot at Reggio Calabria. Messrs. Bertrand are currently offering new-crop oils and lemon and orange juice (natural, pasteurised and concentrated).

Beauty Preparations from Corsica.—A. D. Perrie Distributors, Ltd., 8 Rutland Street, London, S.W.7, have taken over the distribution in Britain of Corsica beauty preparations. Messrs. Perrie claim that, as the products are manufactured in Corsica, where artificial fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides, etc., are not allowed "all vegetable growth is natural and pure." The Corsica beauty preparations are understood to have been enthusiastically received by Frenchwomen in the twelve months the products have been on sale. Creme Calvi, a night cream with rejuvenating effect, is claimed to prevent wrinkles and soften or eliminate those already existing. Creme Ajaccio is a base for make-up; it has an "air-spun texture that acts also as a filter or barrier against air pollution—especially in towns." Corsica cleansing milk, of light

texture, is claimed to penetrate deeply into the pores and skin to cleanse it of all traces of make-up or impurities; it contains (bees') royal jelly. Corsica tonic is prepared from essences of herbs and wild flowers from the mountain slopes of the island.

Bonus Offers

ALLEN & HANBURYS, LTD., Bethnal Green, London, E.2. Allenbury's pastilles. Twelve invoiced as eleven on order for 6 doz. 2-oz. tins. Until February 12.

MENLEY & JAMES LABORATORIES, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Contac. Thirteen invoiced as twelve on order for twelve 6's, forty-eight 12's; fourteen invoiced as twelve on order for ten 6's, two 12's; fifteen invoiced as twelve on order for sixteen 6's, two 12's. Till February 18.

Premium Offers

NICHOLAS PRODUCTS, LTD., Slough, Bucks. Radox bath salts. Infra-red bathroom heater at saving of £2.

RAYETTE BEAUTY PRODUCTS, LTD., Slough, Bucks (distributor: Chemist Brokers (Food Brokers, Ltd.), Crown House, Morden, Surrey). Aqua Net hair spray. Staffordshire pottery cover in traditional design, with large-size spray.

FISONS PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., Loughborough, Leics. Sanatogen junior vitamins. Shilling off normal price to customers presenting 1s. voucher featured in national Press.

Discontinued

DALMAS, LTD., Steeley Lane, Chorley, Lancs. Minosept napkins.

INFORMATION WANTED

The Editor would appreciate information about: Arqusite eye drops. Newton nerve drops

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

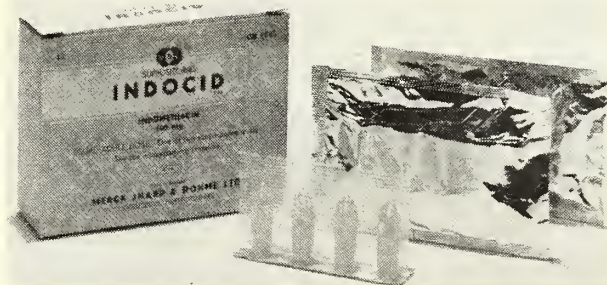
Hydrocortisone Foam.—Pfizer, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent, have launched a new speciality Cortifoam (Pfizer brand of hydrocortisone in a foam base) as a non-irritant, painless application to skin lesions. Uses of the product are in treating non-infected dermatoses including allergic, infantile and atopic eczemas; contact dermatitis; non-specific pruritis of the anus, vulva and scrotum; napkin rash in infants; and non-infected burns. Cortifoam is packed in pressurised containers of 15 gm. and 50 gm.

Tablets Against Tonsillitis.—Bayer Products Co., Winthrop House, Surbiton, Surrey, are launching on January 17, a new speciality, Tonsillin, a cored tablet claimed to provide both local antiseptic relief and systemic penicillin treatment of tonsillitis at the price of penicillin treatment. Each Tonsillin tablet has a demulcent covering containing 0.5 mgm. of the antiseptic benzalkonium chloride. Beneath the shell is a distinctively flavoured "signal" layer. Ton-

sillin, say the makers, should be sucked until the flavour changes, and then swallowed. The "signal" layer covers the central core of 125 mgm. phenoxymethylpenicillin. Tonsillin is supplied in box of 100 tablets, foil wrapped.



methylpenicillin. Tonsillin is supplied in box of 100 tablets, foil wrapped.



Skin-soothing and Antibacterial.

Available from January 17, a new speciality Locorten-Vioform of CIBA Laboratories, Ltd., Horsham, Sussex, combines the corticosteroid flumethasone pivalate (available in the Locorten range of skin preparations) with the CIBA antiseptic Vioform (iodochlorhydroxyquinoline). Vioform is described as both antibacterial and antifungal, with additional soothing and anti-eczematous properties; it thus complements the anti-inflammatory, anti-allergic and antipruritic actions of Locorten. Locorten-Vioform is put forward as an ideal treatment for a wide range of skin disorders, particularly where infection—bacterial, fungal or mixed—is present or likely to develop. The product is presented as cream, ointment and paste, in tubes containing 15 gm. Each contains flumethasone pivalate 0.02 per cent., and iodochlorhydroxyquinoline 3

SUPPOSITORY VARI-
ANT: New Indocid suppositories of Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd., Hoddesdon, Herts (see C. & D., January 8, p. 31) presenting indomethacin in a form suited to circumstances in which oral administration is not the best.

per cent. The special paste contains also colloidal titanium dioxide, 15 per cent. Locorten-Vioform is subject to the Therapeutic Substances Act.

OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICINALS

Analgesic Cream Liniment. — John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd., recently launched (to chemists only) a new analgesic cream liniment, Stimula. The product is a non-greasy, stainless cream, designed for the treatment of muscular aches and pains and allied conditions. Distribution is through Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., Oxford Works, Worsley Bridge Road, London, S.E.26.

SUNDRIES

New Look for a Toilet Tissue. — The Ozo range of domestic two-ply toilet tissue has been given a new look for 1966; the outcome, it is stated, of more than two years' product and market research and packaging design by the manufacturers. Speaking at the company's annual sales conference in Brighton recently, Mr. R. J. Binjon

(marketing manager of the household products division, Lilia-White (Sales) Ltd., Charford Mills, Birmingham, 8) explained that, during the past two years, the markets had become "more definite and competitive." The new Ozo pack and point-of-sale material would reflect that "hard sell" situation with the improved quality and appearance of the 1966 product. The new design is in six basic tissue colours: White, blue, pink, yellow, lilac and green and the rolls are twin-packed in clear polythene colour printed in matching colours with a distinctive fern motif to emphasise the "fresh air, hygiene and health" appeal of the product.

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES



STAND FOR REDESIGNED PACK: New cardboard display stand for Mum deodorant products holds eighteen roll-ons (Mum rollette or Mum for men), eighteen Mum rollette refills and six Mum sticks. The packs for Mum rollette and refill were recently redesigned.

Renamed and Repacked. — Eylure, Ltd., 60 Bridge Road East, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, are issuing as "eye make-up remover" in new pack their Ligua-liner remover formula "poured into a tall cone-shaped bottle." A few drops of the remover on a piece of cotton wool are claimed to "whisk away all traces of liner, mascara and shadow in seconds."

Aerosol Hair Spray.—A new aerosol hair spray Sof-Set, by Max Factor

Hollywood and London (Sales), Ltd., 16 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, is claimed to have "outstanding sales plusses," including combined normal and firm-hold properties for manage-



able styling and "complete control of the hair without stickiness." The product has a new perfume "formulated to blend with personal fragrances" and two additives—one to impart sheen and the other to keep the hair in healthy condition. The pack itself embodies the latest development in spray-caps for easier application and fingertip control.

Spring and Summer Make-up.—Guerlain, Ltd., 42 Conduit Street, London, W.1, have devised, for Spring and Summer 1966, two make-up *régimes*, *Chipie* and *Candide*. *Chipie*, for day-time, is "lively, bold and somewhat pert." There is no foundation but *creme de jour naturelle*, powder *Candide* Ascot, Brush-on rouge *Arlequin*, eye-shadow *Pervenche*, eyebrow pencil *brun*, mascara *brun*, and lipstick *Chipie*. *Candide*, "a delicately pale and ethereal make-up for the evening," makes use of matfilm *Scandinave*, powder *Candide-Auteuil*, eye-shadow *Veronese*, brush-on rouge *Colombine*, eye-liner *vert mousse* (moss green), mascara *brun*, and lipstick *Candide*. The *Candide* powder is described as "light, transparent and of unbelievable fineness." It comes in five shades, *Saint-Cloud*, *Auteuil*, *Ascot*, *Longchamp* and *Epsom*.



NEW PACK: Mothaks, manufactured by the Eucryl Group of Companies, Southampton, are now in the redesigned pack illustrated. The triangular shape provides opportunities for display, yet takes up comparatively small storage space.



CARTON AND OUTER: Carton of single tube and display outer of twelve cartons of Stimula new analgesic cream of John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd. (distributors, Fassett & Johnson, Ltd.), Worsley Bridge Road, London, S.E.26.



"NEW-LOOK" TWIN PACK: New Ozo toilet-tissue twin pack produced by the household products division of Lilia-White (Sales), Ltd., Charford Mills, Salford, Birmingham, 8. The clear polythene wrapper is overprinted with a distinctive fern-leaf motif in colour.

"Viennese Opera" Look.—Estee Lauder Cosmetics, Ltd., 18 Davies Street, London, W.1, have devised a "Viennese Opera look" for the cosmetic user of 1966. The look is described as "adding a dash of 1966 to the old-world charm of Vienna." "Strictly for after-dark" use, the make-up features "ripe mouth, brilliant eye and skin polished with transparent sheen, adding jewelled beauty spots and hair that is at once pastelled and scented." New products offered to achieve the Viennese Opera look include "Eye Shadow Glow" with applicator in evening gold and evening silver; "Evening Glow-in-the-round" in pink, coral and frost; scented "Coif" powder with puff in clear blue, soft lavender and pale green; and "Jewelled Mouche."

Hand Cream.—Andre Philippe, Ltd., 71 Gowan Avenue, Fulham, London, S.W.6, have added to their range a perfumed hand cream known as No. 5



hand cream. It is packed in a slim moulded bottle with a gold metallised cap. The cream is aimed at the popular market and the company state the pack has been designed to ensure attractive counter displays. The cream is packed in outers of 3 doz.

HORTICULTURAL SPECIALITIES

New Weed-killer Packs.—May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex, have introduced new 8-oz. and 20-oz. packs for their Dicotox 2,4-D selective weed-killer for lawns, replacing the previous 7-oz. and 12-oz. containers. Both packs are in blue and white with weed illustrations and carry the Approval Scheme mark. Packs of Seradix root-forming compound are now issued in outer of twelve with supply of leaflets.

Package Redesign.—Plantoids plant-growth tablets, manufactured by the Eucryl Group of Companies, Southampton, Hants, are now in redesigned pack of triangular shape. The new packs may be grouped vertically or horizontally in a number of ways while occupying less shelf and storage space than an equivalent number of the old flat packs. The packs are designed for "maximum recognition."

MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES

To Reinforce Success.—Opening the fifth national sales conference of the Bristol-Myers Co. on December 20, 1965, Mr. R. C. E. Fielder (sales manager) said Vitalis had been the major achievement of 1965 and added: "Now we have to reinforce success." "Aim for the sun" was the theme of the conference, and Mr. Fielder made the promise that when the ambitious sales targets were achieved, the 1966 conference would take place in "winter sunshine." Announcing 1966 advertising plans, Mr. Hugh Walker (advertising manager) said the latest sports star to endorse Vitalis following Billy Walker and Freddie Truman, would be world racing champion Jim Clark. Clark's Vitalis commercial would be seen on television screens from March 1966 but the London, Midlands and Northern television area campaign would start a month earlier. About Mum deodorants Mr. Walker said that television advertising would be at a higher level than before and that Mum Rollette's newly

managing director, Mr. Donald Campbell (same surname but no relation), who outlined the company's history in the United States and United Kingdom. Claiming world leadership for Clairol in hair colouring, the managing director said it was due not only to the foresight of the founder (Lawrence Gelb), but also to quality of the products; the enhanced condition of hair after use of the products; and the quality and comprehensiveness of the company's research programmes. The products now on the retail market are Loving Care semi-permanent designed to cover from 1 per cent. to 100 per cent. grey hair; and Nice 'n Easy shampoo-in permanent hair colouring. A live demonstration was given by the company's technical manager, aided by three of the company's colour consultants. Other sessions were devoted to the company's extensive advertising, marketing, and public relations plans. Area meetings were also held under the district managers.



A BIG DRAW: Girls employed at the photographic works of A. C. Vallance, Ltd., photo processors, Milton Street, Mansfield, Notts, recently challenged the men at football, the proceeds being forwarded to "The Man of the People Charities Fund." The result was a draw (seven goals each), but the men had to wear shoes and the girls were allowed two goalkeepers and had possibly a little help from the referee! In the team were processors and assistants, enlargers, printers, an artist and a typist—a fairly representative selection from the company's various departments.

re-designed pack would unquestionably enhance its sales appeal in 1966.

Sales Conference.—On December 21 and 22, 1965, Clairol, Ltd., 66 Baker Street, London, W.1, held an inaugural sales conference at Richmond, Surrey, for their new sales service division, formed to handle the company's retail distribution of Loving Care and Nice 'n Easy. Mr. John Campbell (sales manager) introduced the company's

Record Sales Year.—Shulton (Great Britain), Ltd., 100 Brompton Road, London S.W.3, recently organised an annual conference of their sales team. The managing director reported at the conference that the company had enjoyed a record 1965, and that sales of Old Spice and Desert Flower products were considerably higher than in the previous year. The sales force has recently been enlarged.



DIAMOND BROOCH FOR PHARMACIST'S FIANCEE: Mr. Colin Shakespeare, M.P.S., Pontefract, was the winner in a "Diamond" competition run recently for chemists and their assistants by Elida, Ltd. He works at Seniors (Chemists), Ltd., Barnsley, Yorks. Entrants had to place six hair-styles in order of popularity, and say in less than ten words why they recommended Elida products. His entry was chosen from over 400. Mr. Shakespeare presented the £100 diamond brooch to his fiancée. With them in the picture is Mr. R. L. Brown (regional sales manager of the company). Twenty-five runners-up received a consolation prize.



FROM SON OF SANTA: Following a tradition of their parent company in Copenhagen, Denmark, Leo Laboratories, Ltd., gave a present to each of the sixty sick children in the surgical and medical wards of Hillingdon Hospital.

BRANCH EVENTS

STOCKPORT

The Pennine Way

So many members attended the December meeting of the Stockport Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on December 6, 1965, that twenty minutes after starting it became necessary to adjourn to a larger room. MR. J. LOVELOCK, a local journalist, gave an address, illustrated with colour slides, on "The Pennine Way," the long distance footpath stretching from Edale in Derbyshire to Kirk Yetholm in Scotland—about 250 miles. Mr. Lovelock, a former polio victim, had twice done the journey, once for pleasure and once to provide a basis for a series of newspaper articles. He gave a word of caution against going unprepared for a journey much of which, he said, was over moorland with no recognisable path. Should a mist come down, as frequently happened, a map and compass were essential. Mr. Lovelock also mentioned literary associations of the Pennine Way—Mrs. Humphrey Ward's books on the Peak district; Charles Kingsley first thinking of the "Water Babies" at Malham Cave and writing much of his book at nearby Tarn House; and that the "Way" went through the heart of the Bronte country. MR. H. S. OFFICER (who himself is reported to have walked most of the Pennine Way), moved a vote of thanks and produced for the use of Mr. Lovelock a glass-cloth on which was printed a map of the Pennine Way.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES

Colour Photography

MORE seats had to be brought into the room before all the visitors could be accommodated at a meeting of the Thames Valley Pharmacists' Association on January 6, when Mr. F. J. Turner (Kodak, Ltd.) gave an illustrated talk on colour photography. While a continuous succession of slides were being projected on the screen Mr. Turner reviewed some of the basic factors of colour photography—the structure of the eye, the development of various methods of colour photography and in particular the Kodacolor system. The increased latitude of modern colour film, he said, obviated many former technical problems. All who were interested in colour photography should "have a go," even when optimum conditions did not seem to be present. Among the slides projected were a number showing common faults (dirty lens, camera shake, etc.). The advantages of close-up shots were demonstrated in contrasts between uninteresting shots of landscapes, buildings and people and suitably selected and correctly exposed sections of the same subjects. Another series showed how family records and pictures could "trigger-off memories through many paths." The speaker concluded on the note that colour photography before the 1939-45 war was for the expert. "but now even auntie can prove it is merely a matter of seeing and trying." Answering questions, the speaker recommended that the over-25's should attempt to avoid camera shake by using

exposures of around 1/125 sec. It was unfortunate, he suggested, that camera manufacturers had given currency to the phrase "press the button" when the correct technique was rather "a matter of squeezing." When one member said that he found that Ektachrome film yielded flat pictures, whereas Kodachrome gave depth, Mr. Turner pointed out that he had been told the experience of another member of the audi-

ence had been quite the reverse. He could add little comment without seeing the negatives but the questioner might seek advice from Kodak technicians. Before the talk Mr. T. Williams (chairman) reported that arrangements were well in hand in connection with the "Medicines—With Care" exhibition that was being held at Kingston technical college in the week beginning January 24.

Correspondence

Letters, when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Covered by Patents

SIR,—As you will be aware we have commenced to market a sterilising fluid under the trade mark Cidex, the active constituent of which is the chemical glutaraldehyde. As a result of extensive research on this chemical we now hold a number of patents covering its use as a sterilising agent. We must therefore draw your readers' attention to the existence of British Patents 992813, 992814, 936677 and we trust that this information will eliminate the chance of future misunderstanding as to the patent situation covering the use and manufacture of activated glutaraldehyde solutions as sterilising agents.

J. J. F. HOWELL, *Product director*,
ETHICON, LTD.,
Edinburgh. 11

Margin on a Medicinal

SIR, — Pharmacists are now being asked by Messrs. Beecham to launch a new anti-diarrhoea mixture, and the usual "carrots" are dangled before us—namely 5 per cent. plus 10 per cent. discount. What is not mentioned, if it can be avoided, is the standard wholesale price. That, as I suspected, allows a profit margin which is considerably less than it should be on any medicinal product. What is surprising is the nature of the product—it is a Part I poison! Surely this is an occasion when all pharmacists should refuse to buy, and we should inform the manufacturers that we do not intend to sell them the benefits of our qualification at an uneconomic price. A firm, united stand is essential.

F. A. BLAKEY,
Bridport, Dorset

Pharmacists as Health Educators

SIR, — More and more pharmacists are giving serious thought to the idea of making pharmacy a focal point in health education, not only in an endeavour to raise our professional status, but also as a way of accepting it as part of our professional responsibility. It could also be advantageous business-wise. One facet is children's health. The terrors of many children's diseases have been practically eliminated, but security can lead to slackness and lack of interest, with consequential lack of immunisation, etc. A recent survey of vaccinations of children against smallpox showed that, of 336 children under two years of age in the survey, eighty-one (24.1 per cent.) had been vaccinated (forty-eight in local-authority clinics, thirty-one by general practitioners, two

in hospital), but 255 (75.9 per cent.) had not been vaccinated. If a similar pattern were found to apply to other such diseases a serious position of false security would be shown up. Perhaps the situation is one of "out of sight out of mind." The survey also showed that only 35.1 per cent. of mothers could remember that "someone" had explained to them about vaccination. Of those so informed 23.7 per cent. had heard of it from "grandma" and 32.2 per cent. from clinics. Clearly the survey shows the vital need for health education. Surely the opportunity is presented to the pharmacist, who above anyone else comes into daily contact with mothers and children, to fulfil an important function in the dissemination of health knowledge.

MERVYN MADGE,
Plymouth

Poser Solution

LAST week's "Prescription Poser" was a script for Merbentyl syrup, 34. Directions were 3ii t.d.s. p.c. ex aq.

PRESCRIPTION POSER

"LIKE the track of an ink-contaminated fly" is how the sender regarded the prescription here shown—a some-

Tab with
2 mg l.h.s.
with
(1.5)

what fly fly, no doubt, since it was possible to dispense the prescription, though only after reference to the prescriber.

N.H.S. STATISTICS

In BATH 33,165 prescriptions (21,893 forms) were dispensed at a total cost of £17,792. Average total cost per prescription, 128.76d.

In LEEDS during August contractors dispensed 207,714 prescriptions (137,116 forms). The total cost was £107,104, averaging 123.75d. per prescription.

In HUDDERSFIELD 45,853 prescriptions (30,281 forms) were dispensed. The total cost was £25,995. Average total cost per prescription, 136.06d.



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For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

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What to Do With an Obsolete Drug

THE introduction of a new compound or substance into medicine is a procedure involving a manufacturer in moral responsibilities that cannot be avoided. The setting up of the Dunlop Committee and its subcommittees has underlined only one division of the whole spectrum of such responsibilities.

In some industries it is acceptable to change the outward form of a product in order either to follow a fashion trend or to provide a selling gimmick. The problem of obsolescence is an especially difficult one in pharmacy and has many aspects. "Planned obsolescence" may perhaps be considered an acceptable procedure in certain industries, where it is done to ensure the continued employment of plant, machinery and personnel and, of course, continued profit. In the pharmaceutical industry, where professional attitudes must prevail, planned obsolescence without true technical achievement is a procedure that should not be practised.

It is well known that the proposed deletion of a monograph from either the British Pharmacopœia or the British Pharmaceutical Codex on grounds of doubtful efficacy has occasionally given rise to unexpected criticisms and demands for maintaining the *status quo*. When a therapy becomes less fashionable or is replaced by another with claimed advantages, its production may cease altogether once the demand has fallen to a level considered to be uneconomic, though some may consider that the therapy has advantages in certain (if a limited number of) cases. Continuous improvements in production techniques have led the pharmaceutical industry to adopt larger production runs and improved methods. Concentration on efficient techniques has permitted costs to be reduced or limited to ensure sales in a competitive market. Unfortunately that has often meant "streamlining" and reducing ranges in order to achieve the extended production runs and the more efficient use of available man power.

That situation has tended to increase a problem of those engaged in the general practice of pharmacy—that of finding a source for certain allegedly discredited medicaments still requested by a prescriber or a customer whose faith remains unshaken.

However, the manufacturer of a therapeutic substance who has evolved an improved product is faced with another series of decisions. There is a moral responsibility to mankind to make the improved product available so soon, and so widely and cheaply, as possible.

When the substance is a relatively potent therapeutic agent there may also be problems involving a minority of patients whose needs are best met by the older preparation. As if those problems were not enough, there are also the commercial responsibilities to be faced involving customers at home and abroad, their stocks and their goodwill. An added complication, but still an important consideration, is the director's responsibility to his shareholders.

Inevitably the final decisions must often be a compromise dictated by practical considerations of production capacity and the available stocks of the new drug. It is rarely, therefore, that the agonising reappraisal has to be done in an instant. Perhaps the only demand for immediate action arises when a drug has been found to cause unexpected but serious side effects that render imperative its withdrawal from the market. No doubt it should then be destroyed unless it is capable of being used as an intermediate in the preparation of other compounds.

That was not the situation in regard to the "pre-Microfined" Aspro that has received varying treatment in the national Press. The manufacturers, Nicholas Products, Ltd., Slough, Bucks, had had some time in which to consider the situation. It was not unexpected, therefore, that they should reveal, as they did on January 11, that they had been negotiating with Oxfam for some months about the disposal of quantities of old Aspro tablets that have been made out of date by the company's new Microfined product. The announcement was to the effect that the company are prepared, in spite of the cost, to supply Oxfam's aspirin requirements, and to treat the matter as one of urgency, provided satisfactory guarantees are given against redistribution of the tablets through commercial channels. It is understood that those guarantees will be forthcoming. Another consignment, under similar conditions, is understood to have been released as a contribution to "War on Want."

We must express some concern at a statement included in one Press report and attributed to Mr. Charles Laughlin (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health), in which he is said to have declared "Providing the quality was right I could not see anything stopping the Ministry of Health purchasing the drugs if we could agree on a satisfactory price." That contrasts sharply with the attitude recently displayed by more senior Ministers concerning a quantity of reprocessed corned beef. The government is understood to have arrested the sale of that material in view of the damage "which might be done to the trade in canned meat generally." The superseded Aspro no doubt remains an aspirin complying with official standards, but surely the Ministry of Health should be intent upon buying for its sick citizens not bargain-price drugs but the best and most effective available.

A Name for One's Pharmacy

THE practice of giving a name to a pharmacy, otherwise than to indicate its locality, is less common in Britain than in many other countries. In Scandinavian and Teutonic countries a Swan or an Aesculapius pharmacy is not unknown. If memory serves aright a "Pharmacy of the Holy Ghost" was once pictured in these pages.

A correspondent in Argentina has given us the fruits of his research into the names of pharmacies in Greater

Buenos Aires, as revealed in the 1965 telephone directory of that capital city. Altogether 3,000 *farmacias* are listed. Our friend's research does not appear to have covered the whole, and that is understandable enough. On a few selected pages he found—British pharmacists may be flattered to know—twenty-three named *Pharmacia Inglesa*, two London and one *Britanica*, against twelve *Argentina*, eight *Americana*, four each *Italiana* and *Roma*, three *Alemana*, two each *Suiza* and *Francesa*, one each *Danese* and *Espanola*, and a couple of hybrids (*Anglo-American* and *Franco-Inglesa*). Many pharmacies bear famous personal names: twelve Pasteur, three Curie, two Edison, two *Galeno*, two *Linneo*, one each Washington, Wilson—presumably Woodrow not Harold—Darwin, Franklin, Nelson, Behring, Lincoln and Roux. No less than 120 “drug stores” are named after Saints (including Andrew, George and Patrick) though our correspondent suggests that two “St. Jacob” drug stores have more to do with “the oil grannie used to use” than with any special piety. Though he remarks that Listerine was formerly a popular proprietary in Buenos Aires, no present pharmacy in the city is graced with Lister's name. There were once Argentine pharmacies glorifying Gibson, McClymont

Day, Mac Millan & Taylor Paul, but who those famous men were, if they belong in any scientific roll of honour, we have been unable to trace.

To extract a similar interest from directories in these islands would require a considerable ingenuity, though we may note an Anglo-Francaise Pharmacies, Ltd. (are there, then, large colonies of Gallic exiles in Oxhey and Uxbridge?), while a few years ago there was a *Cosmetique et Pharmacie*, Ltd. (a casualty, alas!) in Dublin. There is a certain alliterative charm, no doubt, in Kendall & Croker, Gaze & Garside (Flamstead End), Ltd., or Brandon & Byshottles Co-operative Chemists Ltd. There are intriguing titles like East the Water Pharmacy, Wideopen Pharmacy, Ltd., and Dispenmix, Ltd., and off-beat names like Walpole Dispensaries & Botanic Pharmacies, Ltd. Dickens, if he had had access to the 1965 Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists instead of having to rely on local directories, might well have chosen to immortalise an Isaac Stout or a Cumberbirch. To an Argentinian even Taylors Cash Chemists (London), Ltd., might seem romantic (if unaccountably commercial). On the whole, however, we have to admit that the British pharmacies are prosaic beside those of their counterparts in some other parts of the world.

“OPEN SHOP”

By E. C. TENNER

SURELY one of the more pleasant items of news in 1965 was announced to us at its very close—the prospect of an 80 per cent. on-account N.H.S. payment which, for us, will apparently come about a fortnight earlier than the usual payment has been received. I have long argued that one of the problems of the retail has been that the N.H.S. cheque came just a few days too late to be of value in helping to settle the N.P.U. clearing-house payment. After April this position will be altered, and that will perhaps encourage more chemists to make use of the clearing house for the settlement of their accounts. Indeed it has always been a matter of amazement to me that there are chemists who are so wealthy and have so much spare time that they elect to write individual cheques, address individual envelopes and stick a fourpenny stamp on to each envelope rather than fill in the clearing-house form and finish the job with one cheque and one stamp. It is, of course, to be admitted that the National Pharmaceutical Union has not recently given much publicity to the advantages of using the clearing house, and the perfectly simple explanation given is that the present capacity of the clearing house is fully absorbed, and that there has been no possibility of further expansion at Queen Square. However, the imminent move of the Union's headquarters to Southgate will solve that difficulty, and I can only hope that many more will decide to make use of the extended facilities that will then be available. It may be of interest to know that, whilst our N.P.U. clearing house is not unique, it is apparently many times larger than any similar organisation in other trades.

I was interested in the comments made by the magistrate regarding the theft of a large quantity of heroin and cocaine in London. Such large quantities of Dangerous Drugs are unlikely to be held in stock in many pharmacies, but I must confess that, so far as I am aware, the only requirement for storage is a locked cupboard, and I feel sure that few D.D.A. cupboards would prove much of a problem to a determined burglar.

Cut-price Antibiotics

In the same issue of the *C. & D.* was a report of some questions addressed by Dr. Wyndham Davies to the Minister of Health regarding the prices of certain brands of

penicillin, etc. It seemed to me rather peculiar that Dr. Davies should have confined his remarks to chemists and pharmacists. Surely it would have been proper for him to have included dispensing doctors as well. However, I am glad to be able to state that my fairly extensive knowledge of the situation locally suggests that none of the preparations mentioned has been purchased by any of my colleagues or myself, otherwise than in small packs to satisfy prescriptions calling for the particular brand. And even in that respect my own total requirement has been a bottle of sixteen of one of the items. I must admit that we get a steady stream of mail inviting us to take advantage of offers of the type mentioned by Dr. Davies, but they are immediately consigned to our capacious rubbish bin.

Wanted More Colour

Some weeks ago we had the “Medicines—with Care” exhibition locally. It would seem that we achieved a fairly average attendance, regarded as a percentage of the local population. Whilst much effort was put into the organisation of the exhibition by our local secretary, and I must congratulate him on the amount of Press publicity which he achieved, we were somewhat unfortunate in two respects. First, we had atrocious weather to contend with, and secondly the exhibition hall, whilst ideal in size and many other respects, was perhaps just a little too far from the actual town centre. I felt that the exhibition film was good, and was most pleased with the interest shown by visitors in the slides of poisonous plants. The various display panels were well done and made a brave attempt to tell an interesting story, but surely a little more colour would have made them much more attractive. Whilst it may not be possible to use coloured pictures, surely not all the many blank panels need have been left white.

Christmas-holiday “Privilege”

I had the somewhat doubtful privilege of rota duty over the 1965 Christmas-holiday period. Whilst there was little to do on Christmas Day, the Sunday and Monday following more than made up for that quietness and we were kept fully occupied. As a matter of interest I examined carefully the prescriptions dispensed over the three days, and

was led to believe that our local public had behaved well. Whilst there were a certain number calling for mixtures to relieve the after-effects of over-eating and possibly of over-drinking, the majority were for obviously needed antibiotics and pain-relieving drugs. Indeed I would not have considered it unreasonable to have been called from home to dispense many of them. One of the problems associated

with rota duty over such a long week-end is, of course, that stocks cannot—in my area—be replaced, and an unusual demand for some particular item can be an embarrassment. However, we have a branch shop whose stocks I was able to draw upon, and in any case my local colleagues, had it been necessary, would have been only too happy to assist in the matter.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

ADVICE ON COSTING CONTRACEPTIVES

Policy decisions on scholarship awards

A RECOMMENDATION by the Practice Committee that prescriptions for oral contraceptives should be costed at "wholesale price plus 50 per cent." was approved by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society at its meeting in London on January 4 and 5. The minutes of the Practice Committee were presented by its chairman (MR. J. B. GROSSET). It was reported that in March 1965 a survey had been carried out in which a daily analysis of private dispensing had been requested in a random sample of pharmacies. The response had been extremely good, 79 per cent. of the forms sent out having been returned completed. An analysis showed that the average fee charged (2s. 11d.) was somewhat less than had been expected when the scale of fees was drawn up. It appeared that the deficiency was due to a higher proportion of oral contraceptive prescriptions in private dispensing than in National Health Service practice. In order to assess the proportion of oral contraceptive prescriptions in private dispensing work, a second inquiry was addressed to the pharmacists who took part in the March survey, and again the response (75 per cent.) was good. It showed that 56 per cent. of all items for tablets on private prescriptions were for oral contraceptives. In view of that high frequency it was decided to advise members that prescriptions for oral contraceptives should be costed as original packs of proprietary preparations available for counter sale. The Practice Committee had also considered the White Paper on retail trading hours published by the Home Office and the Scottish Home and Health Department in September 1965, and recommended making representations to the Home Office on certain aspects of the proposals as they affect pharmacy.

Surplus Medicines Recovery

It was reported that campaigns were now being conducted in various localities for the recovery of surplus medicines, and it was suggested that the Ministry of Health should be approached with a view to advice being issued to local authorities upon the collection and disposal of medicines recovered in such campaigns.

The Veterinary Pharmaceutical Committee reported on the minutes of the meeting of the Joint Veterinary Pharmaceutical Committee held on November 19, 1965, and the minutes of a subcommittee appointed by the Joint Veterinary Pharmaceutical Committee held on December 8, 1965. The subcommittee, consisting of a representative each of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, British Veterinary Association, the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry and Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, was appointed to prepare a joint comment to be submitted by the four bodies to the Ministries of Health and Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on the inclusion of animal medicines in the proposed comprehensive medicines legislation.

The minutes were received and the recommendations adopted.

The minutes of the meeting of the Ethical Committee, presented by its chairman (MR. W. M. DARLING), indicated that, among the eight matters considered in respect of infringements of the advertising rules, many were of minor character. One member had permitted a Press advertisement for his company to appear in which reference was made

to "a comprehensively stocked dispensary." An explanation had been received that proofs of the advertisement had been submitted too late for the correction, and that explanation was accepted by the Committee, which requested that the member should be warned to avoid any infringement in the future.

A report concerning the unhygienic conditions prevailing in a pharmacy prompted the Committee to ask that the pharmacy should be again visited by the inspector concerned, accompanied by the chairman of the Ethical Committee.

Discussion took place on implementing certain recommendations of the report on the General Practice of Pharmacy and other related matters, including (a) the provision of a full pharmaceutical service (paragraph 18); (b) arrangements for providing a twenty-four-hour service (paragraph 55); (c) personal control by a pharmacist whenever a pharmacy was open; (d) displaying medicines in such a manner that the public had access to them. The Committee agreed that it was important, from the ethical point of view, to make progress in dealing with those matters, and asked that the Practice Committee should be requested to work out practical steps to give effect to the policies involved.

The recommendations were adopted.

Scholarships and Prizes Difficulties

The minutes of the Education Committee, presented by its chairman (MR. C. W. MAPLETHORPE), recorded that for some time the Committee had been giving thought to the future of the Educational Trusts held by the Society. In recent years it had been difficult, if not impossible, to award the scholarships and prizes. Meanwhile the Charities Act, 1960, had made it easier for the objects of a charity to be altered. Two of the Educational Trusts—those which provided funds for the Martindale Memorial medal and the Charles James Hewlett Memorial exhibition—had been associated with the Society's school of pharmacy. It was decided to retain those funds and award them annually to a student nominated by the dean of the School of Pharmacy, University of London. The Manchester Pharmaceutical Association scholarship and Devon and Cornwall exhibition had territorial conditions attached to their award; both branches concerned had been consulted and had agreed to modifications in the conditions for their awards. It was decided to retain the fund of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association scholarship and to pay the income annually to the department of pharmacy, University of Manchester, "for the advancement of pharmacy or the promotion of pharmaceutical education and the application of pharmaceutical knowledge within that school." A similar decision and purpose was agreed for the Devon and Cornwall exhibition, the annual income on which would be paid to the school of pharmacy, Bristol College of Science and Technology (University of Bath designate).

The Jacob Bell Memorial scholarship and F. C. J. Bird Trust had been associated since the formation of the Trust, the fund being used to award by competitive examination a scholarship to a student seeking an initial pharmaceutical qualification. The general availability of educational grants from local authorities had reduced the interest in such an

award in recent years, and the Committee had decided to convert the scholarship into a post-graduate research award to be awarded annually, supplementing its value from the general funds of the Society.

The future of the research scholarships awarded by the Society and the educational grants offered annually had been discussed by a subcommittee appointed for that purpose and by the heads of schools of pharmacy. The more general availability of research grants from the Medical and Science Research Councils, and the fall in the value of the Society's awards, had been noted. The Education Committee had been advised to withdraw the educational grants which had been offered since 1953 to pharmacists and students undertaking research for higher degrees, and to use the money to increase the value and number of main research scholarships awarded annually.

As from 1966 twelve research scholarships would be awarded each year as follows: The Redwood scholarship, the Burroughs scholarship, the Ransom fellowship, the Rammell studentship, the Lewis Edwards Memorial scholarship, the Jacob Bell Memorial scholarship and the F. C. J. Bird Trust, and the Pharmaceutical Society scholarships (six in number). All the scholarships would have the same value, namely £500 to the student plus £100 to the institution at which the research was to be undertaken towards the cost of the student's fees.

The regulations for the award of the scholarships are being published at a later date.

A letter of thanks was reported from the School of Pharmacy, University of London, for the grant of £2,000 per annum for the quinquennial period 1967-72.

Twenty-nine persons were reported registered as "student" during December 1965, against twenty-two in December 1964, making 449 registrations for 1965, against 608 for the corresponding period in 1964.

It was also reported that letters had been sent to overseas bodies asking a series of questions to determine the academic standing of the qualifications they were awarding. The urgency of reaching a decision on the future of reciprocity agreements was stressed, and it was decided that the matter would be reviewed at the March meeting of the Education Committee.

An Examination Change

A letter had been received from the registrar of the University of Wales informing the Society of an amendment to the regulations for the degree of B.Pharm. awarded by that University. To conform with the general policy of the University it had been decided that only subjects offered for examination in the final year of the course would be examined by the University, and therefore by external examiners. Subjects offered in other years would be regarded as college examinations. That meant that physiology and pharmacognosy would in future be college examinations only, but pharmaceuticals, pharmaceutical chemistry and pharmacology would continue to be University examinations with external examiners taking part. It was recommended that a letter should be sent accepting the amendment.

It was noted that the next vocational course for teachers in pharmacy subjects would be held at Chelsea College of Science and Technology, April 12-15.

The recommendations were adopted.

The minutes of the meeting of the Benevolent Fund Committee were presented by its chairman (MISS M. A. BURR), who reported many letters of thanks from annuitants and beneficiaries for Christmas gifts the Committee had recommended at its meeting in October 1965.

The minutes of the meeting of the Organisation Committee referred to the proposal that votes received for the election of members of Council and honorary auditors should be counted by, and the result certified by, the Society's professional accountants. The proposed alteration had been advertised in the Society's journal as required

by the by-laws and, the necessary time interval having expired, it was recommended that the alteration should be submitted to the Privy Council under the Common Seal of the Society for confirmation and approval.

At a meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference Executive it was reported that MR. T. D. CLARKE (secretary, Manchester local committee) had described the advance arrangements for the Manchester Conference meeting, and presented a draft programme. On the experience of recent years a competition for golf would be organised, but none for bowls or tennis. A Conference Club was planned for the free evening. Academic dress would be worn at the opening session and at the academic and civic receptions. Closing date for receipt of science papers would be May 1.

The Council was informed of a letter from E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., Twickenham, offering to the Society a set of colour transparencies and copy of a lecture "The Pharmacist as a Health Educator" that had been produced by the American Pharmaceutical Association. It was recommended that the offer should be accepted with thanks.

It was reported that the president had nominated Mr. S. S. Tydeman to serve as the Society's representative to the University of Bristol for a further term of seven years.

A number of motions had been received from branches for the Branch Representatives' meeting on May 19. A meeting of Branch Representatives to discuss them would be held on January 20.

The minutes of the meeting of the Law Committee, presented by the chairman (MR. J. P. KERR), included the information that during November 1965 the premises of 929 authorised sellers and 371 traders had been inspected. The Committee had recommended sending warning letters on two alleged infringements under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933. Since the previous meeting of the Committee four warning letters had been written to market traders seen to be operating from stalls in circumstances that appeared to be contrary to Section 12 of the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941. Warning letters had also been sent to four persons, not authorised sellers, in respect of sales of preparations containing Part I poisons.

The recommendations were adopted.

THE PRESIDENT said that Council would wish to express to Professor Laurence, who was attending a meeting of Council for the last time, their sincere thanks for the service he had given to the Council and Society during his term of office as a nominee of the Privy Council. The Council regretted that, because of other commitments, Professor Laurence had found it necessary to intimate that he did not desire renomination.

THE PRESIDENT spoke of his pleasure in announcing that M. Frank Arnal, O.B.E. (president of the *Ordre National de Pharmaciens de France* and an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society), had been promoted to the rank of *Commandeur de l'Ordre de la Mérite* (see C. & D., January 8, p. 28). The Council agreed to send congratulations to M. Arnal on behalf of the Society.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO PANCREATIC EMULSIONS

From the C. & D., January 15, 1866

"OF all the new remedial agents which are now being employed by the medical profession, the Pancreatic Emulsions introduced by Dr. Dobell are perhaps the most noteworthy. Some time must elapse before their real value can be established; but the satisfactory results which have already been obtained with them in the treatment of consumption, will induce all physicians, who keep pace with the age, to give them a fair trial. Should they prove as useful as Dr. Dobell believes them to be, their introduction will be referred to with delight, by those who maintain that medicine can make but little progress until therapeutics and physiology are more firmly united. The Pancreatic Emulsions are rational remedies, and were devised to counteract the wasting effects of a morbid condition which Dr. Dobell detected in consumptive patients.

A Woman's View of French Pharmacy

FRANCO-BRITISH LECTURE TOUR

MISS M. Burr (a member of Council), who accompanied Mlle S. Grac on a lecture tour arranged by the Franco-British Pharmaceutical Commission to Branches of the Pharmaceutical Society, recently, in Dover, Ryde, Swindon and Exeter, reports that the tour was an outstanding success. Mlle Grac gained from it an insight into aspects of British pharmacy. At Dover the two ladies were entertained to dinner by officials of the local branch, and after the lecture to hospitality at the home of Mr. J. D. Blake (secretary, East Kent Branch). In the Isle of Wight a poor attendance of local pharmacists, due to an important meeting at Portsmouth on the same day, was balanced by members of the local Anglo-French Society. At Swindon the questions provided a lively meeting. Visits were made next morning to three types of pharmacy, including the Swindon health centre. At Exeter Mlle Grac's talk was followed by an informal party and next morning a tour of the city and a coffee party was put on by members at the premises of Boots, Ltd., where the manager presented Mlle Grac with a piece of Honiton pottery.

Preponderance of Women

At each place Mlle Grac introduced herself as a doctor in pharmacy practising in Toulon with M. Frank Arnal (president of the *Ordre National des Pharmaciens de France*). Speaking on "French Pharmacy as seen by a Woman Pharmacist," she said women were in a fair way to becoming a majority among French pharmacists. Figures given by the *Ordre's* National Council showed that among proprietors or co-proprietors of pharmacies there were 6,323 women out of 15,701. For that preponderance there were a number of reasons. With the emancipation of women—"a fact of the twentieth century"—women were sharing in all professions and trades. From Madame Curie to the humblest laboratory assistant, French women were at home in the precise science of chemistry and had asserted their value. The heavier pharmaceutical operations such as pounding in a heavy bronze mortar with an enormous pestle; slow macerations for a week or more; and wearisome distillations, were no more. In France, as elsewhere, pharmacists were increasingly becoming distributors. The pharmacist had in his pharmacy not a great deal of running about to do. The work was well organised, and in France governed by strict regulations. There were fixed prices, limitations of pharmacies to population and prohibition of chain stores. Association with a wholesale establishment was forbidden. Advertising was strictly controlled. Woman was by nature rarely ambitious. Anxious about her security and limited in her ambitions she found herself at ease in pharmacy. There were also parame-dical reasons. All through history women had wanted to nurse the sick. A woman was a born nurse. It was therefore natural that the profession of

pharmacist, collaborator of the doctor, should attract her.

Undoubtedly the most important reasons were social. A woman was by nature an adviser on social matters, and many people preferred to confide in a woman pharmacist rather than in a man. Moreover, the *clientèle* of pharmacies was predominantly feminine and it was easier for women to understand each other. The maternal instinct of the woman pharmacist made her a perfect adviser for everything relating to the child and its psychology. She knew better than a man how to console, encourage—even to smile. The woman pharmacist was asked more and more to give advice about beauty preparations or the value of a "miracle formula" from a women's magazine. There were little secrets a woman would not confess to a man.

Organisation

Was that trend good or bad? On the good side the reasons already given supported the value of women pharmacists. However one could not help asking objectively whether that "monstrous army of women" might not militate against the dynamic development of French pharmacy. Once qualified, a woman was liable to take only a limited further interest in her studies, techniques, duties and professional rights. However, she had been a pharmacist in general practice for fifteen years. In the *Bureau Syndical des Pharmaciens du Var* she was the only woman among ten men and never in free discussions had she had a different point of view from her colleagues. All had the same vision of the profession. All pharmacists, after qualifying, met again as members of the same Order of Pharmacists, to which all practising pharmacists were obliged to belong. At its head was the National Council. The Order consisted at present of five sections (pharmacist owners of pharmacies; proprietors, managers and administrators of manufacturing establishments; distributor pharmacists and wholesalers; pharmacy assistants in all fields, pharmacist biologists, hospital pharmacists and pharmacists employed by friendly societies and pharmacists in the overseas departments of France). To defend the general interests of pharmacy and more particularly its material and economic interests, pharmacists were organised as unions (the *Chambre Syndicale Nationale des Fabricants de Produits Pharmaceutiques* for manufacturers and the *Chambres Syndicales Nationales de la Repartition Pharmaceutique* for the wholesalers; the *Federation des Syndicats Pharmaceutiques de France* grouping all the departmental Syndicates (one per Department). Finally the *Union Nationale des Syndicats des Grandes Pharmacies de France* acted for a limited number of pharmacists in general practice. Roughly they corresponded to the National Pharmaceutical Union, Guild of Public Pharmacists and Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry. The

different organisations were grouped into one Federal Union. Membership of a syndicate was not obligatory, but 95 per cent. of all pharmacists joined.

All pharmacists were subject to control by inspectors under the Ministry of Public Health. Inspectors of pharmacy came under the authority of a Central Service of Pharmacy. All were pharmacists and they supervised the execution of the legal requirements governing pharmacy.

Under social security rules the price of a speciality paid for by the organisation of the Social Insurance must not exceed that of the corresponding non-proprietary preparation. The socially insured person himself paid a part of the price of the medicament. That was the so-called "moderating ticket," since, like the former prescription charge in England, it served to moderate a patient's enthusiasm. The amount paid by the patient was as low as 10 per cent. of cost for a limited number of important medicaments for serious disease. It amounted to 30 per cent. for medicaments of minor importance. The package must bear a prescribed form of tear-off label which the patient had to stick on to his prescription to certify that he had received the medicament and not a non-proprietary copy.

Advertising to the public was prohibited so far as products paid for by the Social Insurance were concerned. Advertising to doctors needed a preliminary visa of the Minister of Public Health.

Wholesale distributors were of two categories: those organised on a capitalist and those on a co-operative basis. Distributors were required to hold stocks prescribed by ministerial decrees. It was unlawful to combine wholesale and retail activities.

Distribution of Pharmacists

French law imposed a limitation upon the distribution of pharmacists. One pharmacy was considered necessary and sufficient for 3,000 inhabitants in towns of 30,000 and more; one for 2,500 inhabitants in towns of between 5,000 and 30,000 inhabitants; one for 2,000 inhabitants in other places.

Pharmacists had a monopoly of the distribution of medicaments. That was perhaps the reason why a French pharmacy seemed to strike the right note so far as its appearance was concerned. The fitting out of pharmacies had to correspond with norms decided by the national council of the Order. The pharmacy must have a minimum area, its windows must be worthy of the profession and an office, laboratory and stockrooms must be provided.

Preparations made in French pharmacies were becoming steadily fewer. Moves had, however, been made to persuade doctors to prescribe extemporaneously prepared medicines, the cost of which was refunded up to 80 per cent. by the Social Insurance. Results were already showing in dermatological preparations. "Own name" products were usually made in the

manufacturing part of the premises and were the responsibility of a special staff. Pharmacists had not shown special interest in accessories for babies, or in dietetic preparations, though infant diets were nearly always reserved to pharmacies. Mlle. Grac thought that pharmacists, natural advisers on nutrition matters, had missed their opportunity in that branch, which had become extremely important in France during the past few years. Zoopharmacy and phytopharmacy had been among the most successful de-

velopments in rural pharmacy. Concerted action by the professors of the faculties had produced a remarkable set of courses in phytopharmacy. A sort of mystique of phytopharmacy had been created among rural pharmacies. All pharmacists, in the laboratory attached to their pharmacy, could undertake urine analysis for clinical diagnosis, determination of nitrogen, sugar and cholesterol and examination for metazoan parasites. To carry out other analyses it was necessary to apply for registration of a

declaration of practice. Mutual aid associations ("friendly societies") filled gaps in the Social Insurance scheme. They could conduct pharmacies under managers ("mutualist" pharmacists).

French tradition had given pharmacy an important position in the Army. Military pharmacists enjoyed the privilege of the Statute for Officers. Their military and academic trainings were assured by two Schools (Lyon and Bordeaux) to which recruitment was provided by open competition.

PHARMACY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(Concluded from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, January 8, p. 42).

Pharmaceutical assistants received their training in a four-year course at special schools, at the level of the grammar schools where, from age fifteen to age nineteen, they were taught pharmaceutical subjects in addition to the normal curriculum.

Important for the development of the pharmaceutical service was post-graduate education. For many pharmacists working in specialist fields of the pharmaceutical service (regional pharmacists, infusion solution station workers, control-laboratory workers and so on) it was obligatory. The Government had founded two institutions, one in Prague for Bohemia and Moravia and one in Bratislava for Slovakia, at which the pharmacist was invited to spend one, two or three weeks, according to the importance of the subject. On his first visit a pharmacist might study pharmaceutical analysis, and after three years might return to study biochemical analysis. Courses were also provided for pharmaceutical assistants.

The sixteen or seventeen large factories of the pharmaceutical industry were part of one big concern under the Ministry of Health. Production was well organised. The number of items produced had been reduced from several thousand before the war to 600-700. Doctors on a Commission of Effective Pharmacotherapy had refused to consider manufacturing many mixtures, which therefore had to be compounded extemporaneously by the pharmacist. Pharmaceutical exports played an important part in Czechoslovak economy, attached to the SPOFA works in every region was a professional information service staffed by pharmacists. The centre published every two or three months a bulletin of news, information and reports of clinical trials, and the bulletin was posted to all doctors and pharmacies, which thus received their information from the same source.

Medicinal Plant Collections

The collection and production of medicinal plants was organised by a Central Commission for the Collection and Cultivation of Medicinal Plants at the Ministry of Health. Every region and district had its Commissions (about 115 in all). Co-operation by school children, the Ministry of Agriculture and the army provided a good supply of medicinal plants, some of which were exported to Western Europe and to the United States. The service was not a duty, explained Dr. Kucera, but

the average pharmacist was interested in it. The field was a good one for public work because good public relations were an important feature of the pharmaceutical service.

Always the secretary of the regional Commissions for Effective Pharmacotherapy was a pharmacist. Good co-operation existed with the medical profession. The pharmaceutical section of the Czechoslovak Medical Society was one of about sixty sections.

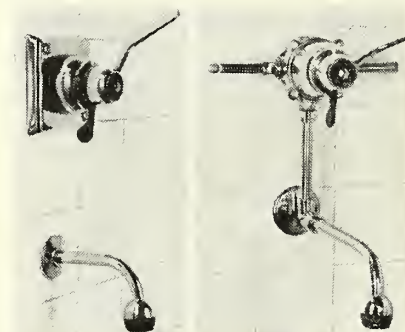
Dr. Kucera told Mr. A. G. FENNELL, who asked whether there were any "patent" medicines as in England that there were a few preparations which it was possible to buy without a prescription. He told Mr. B. THOMPSON that the status and remuneration of a Czechoslovak pharmacist compared with those of the doctor and the optician. His status was a little below that of a doctor, but many doctors saw pharmacists as co-workers and not servants.

IMPROVING WORKING CONDITIONS

Portable Air Conditioner.—A portable air conditioner available from Hygro-Robot, Ltd., 68 Oxford Street, London, W.1, the Executive Mk IIA, is designed for rooms up to 2,000 cu. ft. capacity. The unit draws in stale dry air, washes it and forces it under pressure against the sides of a zig-zag filter with an effective length of 5 ft. 4 in. The humidified air passes through three pressurising stages before being released clean, fresh and with the correct moisture content for optimum comfort. Two speed controls are provided for normal or rapid use, and the unit is virtually silent in normal operation. The seven-pint water tank requires topping up only once a day in winter; in summer, when the device is used for cooling, it runs for four or five days on one filling.

Hand-washing Unit.—For places where uncontaminated hands are important—and surely the dispensing department of the pharmacy should be considered one of them—Walker Crosswell & Co., Ltd., Cheltenham, have produced a special version, the 72E, of the Leonard 72 dual-control, thermostatic mixing valve. Principle of its operation is that hot and cold water are blended to an outlet temperature that is preset by the user then thermostatically maintained by the valve and delivered to a spray rose on the outlet pipe. The flow may be started by turning the control with the hands, but the

tap is closed after washing by an easy wrist or elbow movement, so that there is no recontamination of the hands from the control. Separate tap control and non-return valves have been eliminated, resulting in a neat, compact and convenient arrangement easy to install, adaptable to varying site conditions, and less costly than previous units. The



The Leonard 72E, dual-control, thermostatic hand-washing fitting with wrist or elbow flow-control in versions for use with concealed plumbing and for surface mounting.

unit involves no problem of maintenance, since the assembly containing working parts for the thermostat and flow control are extracted and replaced as a single cartridge. The makers operate a cartridge replacement scheme.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers, or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, JANUARY 12: Most sectors of the market reported a quiet week's trading with many prices untested.

Among CRUDE DRUGS, COPAIBA BALSAM was nominally sixpence per lb. dearer for any spot supplies that could be found. PERU BALSAM for shipment was down by another sixpence. CAMPHOR POWDER at 6s. 3d. per lb., duty paid, showed a fall of threepence. Among SPICES some of the PEPPERS were easier and quotations for new crop Jamaican GINGER were down 40s. per cwt. East Indian NUTMEGS, however, were marked up by varying amounts according to grade. Following the fall in Costa Rican IPECACUANHA noted last week, offers of parcels for shipment at under 60s. per lb., c.i.f., were taken up and subsequently doubt was expressed as to whether there was any more material available for prompt shipment. After an absence of several weeks, Colombian root was being offered on the spot. The fall in Aleppy green CARDAMOMS was not maintained, prices being dearer at source and on the spot. The position of PAPAIN was confused and offers were withdrawn. TONQUIN BEANS were again dearer by sixpence per lb. Both grades of Canary Isles COCHINEAL were lower by sixpence per lb. HONEY was firm at previous price levels. Brazilian MENTHOL offers jumped to 40s. per lb. for duty-paid material—a rise of 3s. 6d., while Chinese was 1s. 6d. per lb. dearer.

Among ESSENTIAL OILS Chinese and Brazilian PEPPERMINTS were marked up once again. PATCHOULI was 2s. 6d. to 5s. per lb. dearer and all CITRONELLAS were up by about threepence per lb. LEMON-GRASS was one shilling per kilo dearer for shipment and sixpence for spot.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Where material is of foreign origin prices given below may be subject to import surcharge.

ADRENALINE.—(Per gm.), Synthetic B.P., 1-kilo lots, 11d.; 500 gm. is 1s. 1d. ACID TARTRATE, B.P., 1 kilo, 7½d.; 500 gm., 9d.

ALOID.—Micro-crystalline, 14-lb. lots, 34s. per lb.

ALUMINIUM CHLORIDE.—Pure, in 50-kilo kegs, 6s. 1d. per kilo.

AMINACRINE HYDROCHLORIDE.—B.P. is £24 per kilo.

AMMONIUM ACETATE.—Kegs (70-kilos), B.P.C. 1949, 8s. 1d. per kilo. SOLUTION, strong, 3s. 6d. per kilo.

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. powder £54 10s. per ton; CARBONATE, £83 10s. for lump and £87 10s. for powder. All in 1-cwt. free kegs.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.—50-kilo lots pure powder, 3s. 7d. per kilo.

AMMONIUM NITRATE.—Crystals, 1s. 8d. per kilo in 50-kilo lots.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE.—50-kilo lots, 2s. per kilo for B.P.C. 1934 grade.

ANEURINE.—HYDROCHLORIDE and MONONITRATE (per kilo) in one-kilo lots, 118s. 6d.; 10-kilos, 116s.

ANTIMONY SALTS.—CHLORIDE, SOL., B.P.C., 1934, carboys, 5s. 7d. per kilo; FLAKE, 14s. 4d., per kilo.

ASCORBIC ACID.—One kilo, 37s.; 10-kilos, 41s. per kilo; 25-kilos, 33s. 6d.

BARIIUM SULPHATE.—B.P., 50-kilo lots,

3s. 8d. to 3s. 9½d. as to package; 250-kilos from 3s. 3½d. to 3s. 5d.

BEMEGRIDE.—B.P.C. is 320s. per kilo.

BENZOCAINE.—B.P. is 13s. 3d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

BISMUTH SALTS.—(Per kilo):—

Quantity	Under 50		50		250	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
CARBONATE ...	77	10	76	0	75	0
SALICYLATE ...	72	4	70	6	—	—
SUBGALLATE ...	67	10	66	0	—	—
SUBNITRATE ...	71	10	70	0	69	0

BROMIDES.—Crystals (per kilo):—

	Under 50 kilos		50 kilos	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
POTASSIUM* ...	6	3	5	8
SODIUM ...	6	3	5	8
AMMONIUM ...	7	2	6	7

*Powder is fourpence per kilo more.

CAFFEINE.—HYDRATE in 50-kilo lots and over, 28s. 1d. per kilo; CITRATE, 20s. 11d.

CALAMINE.—Five-cwt. lots, 1s. 11d. per lb.; 1-ton, 1s. 9½d.

CALCIFEROL.—One-kilo lots are from 2s. 7½d. per gm. in standard packages.

CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE.—92s. 6d. per kilo for 1 to 9 kilo lots.

CANTHARIDIN.—Per oz. 327s. 6d. for 4-oz. lots.

CARMINE.—One-cwt. lots are quoted at 180s. per lb.

CHARCOAL.—Medicinal activated, B.P.C. in 1-cwt. lots, £22 10s. per cwt.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—One-cwt. lots quoted at 4s. 3d. per lb.

CHLOROFORM.—35-litre lots in winchesters, B.P., 11s. 5½d. per litre; in drums, 10s. 7d.; 175-litre lots, 11s. and 10s. 1½d.

CHLOROPHYLL.—Water-soluble, 100 per cent. (medicinal grade), 250s. per lb.; oil soluble, 25s. per lb.

CHLORPHENESIN.—50-kilo lots are 72s. 6d. per kilo.

CINCHOCAINE.—HYDROCHLORIDE, B.P., is 850s. per kilo.

CITRATES.—(Per kilo):—

	50 kilos		250 kilos		1,000 kilos	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
SODIUM ...	5	4	4	10	4	8
POTASSIUM ...	5	7	5	1	4	11
IRON AND AMMONIUM ...	9	8	9	4	9	1

CORTISONE.—One-kilo lots, ACETATE 4s. 6d.; HYDROCORTISONE ACETATE OF ALCOHOL, 4s. 6d. per gm.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Home-trade:—One-ton lots, 241s. per cwt.; 10-cwt., 242s.; 5-9-cwt., 243s.; 2-4-cwt., 244s.; 1-cwt., 245s. (If supplied in bags deduct 5s.)

CYANOCOBALAMIN.—100 gm., 52s. 6d. per gm.

DICOPHANE. (DDT.)—One-ton lots, 70-74 per cent., 2s. 3d. per lb.

DIENOESTROL.—B.P. is 1s. 3d. per gm. for 5-kilo lots.

DIGOXIN.—100-gm. lots are 44s. per gm.

DITHRANOL.—B.P. offered at 6s. 9d. per oz. for 7-lb. lots.

DOMIPHEN BROMIDE.—B.P.C. grade, 32s. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

EMETINE.—One-kilo lots HYDROCHLORIDE, 11,431s. per kilo.

EPHEDRINE.—ALKALOID nominally 6s. 9d. per oz.; SULPHATE, 5s. 9d. and HYDROCHLORIDE, 4s. 9d. per oz.; METHYL EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE, 388s. kilo.

ERGOMETRINE.—MALEATE, B.P., 152s. per gm. for 5-gm. lots; ERGOTAMINE TARTRATE, 29s. 6d. per gm. for 100-gm. lots.

FOLIC ACID.—B.P. and U.S.P., 1-kilo lots, £19 7s. 6d. per kilo.

FORMALDEHYDE.—B.P. solutions, 5-drum lots, 690s. per ton, delivered.

HISTAMINE.—The ACID PHOSPHATE is £200 per kilo.

HOMATROPINE.—16-oz. lots (per oz.): ALKALOID, 30s. 6d.; HYDROBROMIDE, 29s. 6d.; HYDROCHLORIDE, 28s. 6d.; METHYLBROMIDE, 25s. 6d. 7-oz. rates are 1s. 6d. per oz. above those rates.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.—For 27.5 per cent. by weight, £115 per ton; 35 per cent., £138.

HYDROQUINONE.—One-cwt. lots, 10s. per lb.; 1-ton, 8s. 6d.

HYDROXOCOBALAMIN.—For 100 gm. lots, 105s. per gm.

INOSITOL.—One kilo, 100s.; 10 kilos, 90s. per kilo.

ISOPRENALINE SULPHATE.—5-kilos, 430s. per kilo.

LACTATES.—CALCIUM, B.P., 270s. per cwt. in 5-cwt. lots and 280s. for 1-cwt. per lb.

LACTOSE.—B.P. in 1-ton lots packed in 1-cwt. paper-lined sacks, £129 10s. per ton delivered in the United Kingdom.

LEAD ACETATE.—B.P. crystals, 4s. 5d. per kilo.

MENAPHTHONE.—(50-kilo lots.) B.P. 112s. 6d. per kilo; ACETOMENAPHTHONE, B.P., 122s. 6d.; WATER-SOLUBLE (menadione sodium bisulphite), 81s.

MERCUROCHROME.—250-gm. lots are 147s. per kilo; 1-kilo, 127s.

MERSALYL.—ACID, 250s. per kilo; SODIUM, 340s.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—Five-ton lots 3s. 2d. per lb.; 1-ton, 3s. 2½d.; 10-cwt., 3s. 3d.; 5-cwt., 3s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 3s. 8d.

METHYL TESTOSTERONE.—Per kilo, £95.

NICOTINAMIDE.—(Per kilo.) One kilo, 42s.; 10 kilos, 39s. 9d.; 50 kilos, 37s. 9d.

NICOTINIC ACID.—One kilo, 32s.; 10 kilos, 29s.; 50 kilos, 27s. per kilo.

NIKETHAMIDE.—50-kilo lots are 52s. 9d. per kilo.

D-PANTHENOL.—One to 10 kilos, 200s. per kilo.

PHENACETIN.—B.P. one-ton lots, 6s. 3d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 6s. 9d.

PYRIDOXINE.—One kilo, £22 10s. per kilo; 10 kilos, £21 17s. 6d. per kilo.

RIBOFLAVINE.—One kilo, 217s. 6d. and 10 kilos, 212s. 6d. per kilo.

SANTONIN.—5-kilo lots, 320s. per kilo.

SODIUM PANTOTHENATE.—Per kilo, 105s. for 1 to 9 kilo lots.

VITAMIN A.—Synthetic. Supplied in concentrate 1 million international units per gm. as acetate and oil-soluble palmitate at 2½d. per m.i.u. for 10,000 m.i.u. lots.

VITAMIN D.—D₂ powder for tableting 850,000 i.u. per gm. 125s. per kilo; in oil, 1 million i.u. per gm. 67s. 6d. per kilo for 100,000 m.i.u. Crystalline: see under calciferol. D₃ in oil (1 mega per gm.), threepence per mega for less than 100-gm. ampoule.

VITAMIN E.—Natural d alpha tocopheryl acid succinate, hydrogen salt, 1,210 i.u., 25 gm. lots, 9d. per gm.; 100 gm., 8d.; 1 kilo, £25. Synthetic dl, 1,000 units per gm., the prices are 8d., 5d. and £18 for the same quantities.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE. — Spot, Spanish *napellus*, 2s. 4d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.

AGAR. — Kobé No. 1, 13s. per lb. in bond; shipment, 13s., c.i.f. Spanish scarce on the spot at 15s. 3d., duty paid.

ALOES. — (Per cwt.), Cape primes, spot, 265s.; shipment, 260s., c.i.f., and Curaçao, 265s. spot; shipment, 260s., c.i.f.

ANISE. — Chinese, STAR, 150s. per cwt. spot, duty paid; f.a.q. for shipment, 120s., c.i.f.

ANNATTO. — Madras, f.a.q. seed, spot, 295s. per cwt.

BALSAMS. — (Per lb.): CANADA: lower grade 30s. spot nominal. COPAIBA: B.P.C. spot, 14s. nominal. PERU: 28s., spot; shipment, 26s. 6d., c.i.f. TOLU: B.P., from 12s. 6d. to 35s.

BELLADONNA.—LEAVES, 6s. per lb., spot; shipment, 5s. 6d., c.i.f. ROOT, 1s. 8d. per lb., spot; shipment, 1s. 7d., c.i.f.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra block, spot from £20 to £40 per cwt. as to quality.

BUCHU.—Spot cleared. First indications of new crop rates for shipment are 5s. per lb., c.i.f.

CALUMBA.—Mozambique root, 140s. per cwt. spot.

CAMPHOR. — B.P. powder for shipment, 5s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 6s. 3d., duty paid.

CARDAMOMS. — Aleppy greens, spot, 30s. per lb. Shipment, 28s. 3d., c.i.f. quoted. Prime seed, none available spot; 36s., c.i.f. indicated.

CASCARA. — Spot, 225s. per cwt.; shipment, 216s., c.i.f.

CASSIA. — *Lignea*, whole for shipment, 225s. cwt., c.i.f.

CHERRY BARK. — Thin natural, 2s. 8d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 6d., c.i.f., scarce.

CHILLIES.—Zanzibar, spot 460s. per cwt. Mombasa, 510s., spot.

CINNAMON.—BARK, Seychelles, 165s. cwt. spot; shipment, 139s., c.i.f.; QUILLS, Ceylon (per lb., c.i.f.); 4 O's, 10s.; single O, 9s. 4d.; quillings, 5s.

CLOVES. — Zanzibar, spot, 2s. 10½d. per lb. standard grade, shipment, 2s. 7½d., c.i.f.

COCHINEAL. — Canary Isle silver-grey, 18s. 6d. per lb.; black brilliant, 19s. 6d. Peruvian silver-grey, 14s. 9d.

COCILLANA.—Bark, 3s. 6d. per lb. nominal. No shipment offers.

COLOCYNTH PULP. — Spot offered at 5s. per lb., shipment, 4s. 6d., c.i.f.

DIGITALIS.—*Purpurea* leaves, 2s. 6d. per lb.

ELEMI. — Spot, 1s. 7d. per lb.; shipment, 1s. 5d., c.i.f.

ERGOT. — Portuguese, Spanish, spot, 13s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 13s., c.i.f., nominal. Continental, 9s. 6d., spot.

GENTIAN. — Root, 185s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 180s., c.i.f.

GINGER.—(Per cwt.). Nigerian split, 85s. spot and shipment; peeled, 210s. spot and 190s., c.i.f. African, spot, 240s. per cwt.; shipment, 210s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 380s., shipment, March-April, 360s., c.i.f.; quoted, Cochín, spot, 280s.; shipment, 235s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 160s. per cwt., spot; shipment, 148s. 6d., c.i.f.

HONEY. — (Per cwt.). Australian light amber, spot, 115s. to 120s.; and medium amber, 105s. to 110s.; Argentine, 115s. to 120s.; Canadian, 175s. to 180s.; Mexican spot, 115s. to 120s.

IPECACUANHA. — Matto Grosso for shipment, 53s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. and spot, 55s. Costa Rican, 64s., spot; shipment, 60s., c.i.f., nominal. Colombian, spot, 55s.; shipment, 54s., c.i.f.

JALAP.—Mexican whole bulbs, 5s. per lb. on spot; no shipment offers. Brazilian, 1s. 8d. per lb. spot.

KARAYA.—No. 1 f.a.q. gum, spot, 415s.; No. 2, 300s. per cwt.

KOLA NUTS. — West African halves are 8d. per lb. on the spot. Good quality replacements scarce.

LANOLIN. — ANHYDROUS B.P. is from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums. Commercial grades from 1s. 9½d.

LEMON PEEL.—Spot, 1s. 9d. per lb.; partially extracted, 1s.

LINSEED. — Whole, 72s. 6d. per cwt.; crushed, 110s.

LIQUORICE. — Natural root: Russian, 67s. 6d. per cwt.; Anatolian, 57s. 6d.; Anatolian decorticated, 170s. Block juice: Anatolian, 210s. to 220s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 395s. to 460s. per cwt.

LOBELIA.—Dutch on the spot, 5s. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 9d., c.i.f. American, 12s. 6d. per lb.

MACE.—Whole pale blade, 15s. per lb. f.o.b. for forward delivery.

MENTHOL.—(Per lb.). Chinese for shipment, 31s., c.i.f.; spot, 31s. 6d., in bond (36s. duty paid); Brazilian for shipment, 35s., c.i.f.; spot, 40s., duty paid.

MERCURY. — Spot nominally £200 per flask of 76-lb. ex warehouse.

NUTMEGS.—(Per lb.). West Indian, spot, 80s. nominal; sound unassorted, 10s. 6d. East Indian for shipment, 80s., 11s. 1½d.; 110s., 9s. 6½d.; b.w.p., 5s. 8d., all c.i.f.

NUX VOMICA.—Cochín, 110s. per cwt. on the spot; shipment, 95s., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL. — Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 8d. per lb., bitter quarters: West Indian, 10½d.; Spanish, 1s. 9d.

PAPAIN. — Market unsettled. Prices not quoted.

PEPPER. — White Sarawak spot, 4s. 4d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 3½d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 3s. 3½d., spot; shipment, 3s. 0½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar spot not available, shipment, 360s., c.i.f.

PODOPHYLLUM. — Spot per cwt.: *Emodi* 250s., spot; shipment, 230s., c.i.f.

QUILLAIA.—For shipment, 150s. per cwt. c.i.f.; spot, 150s.

RHUBARB.—Manufacturing grades offered at from 5s. to 8s. 6d. per lb., other grades cleared spot and forward.

SAFFRON.—Mancha superior, spot, 625s. per lb.; Rio, 600s.

SARSAPARILLA — Jamaican native red, spot, 3s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 3s., c.i.f.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.) ANISE. — Spanish is in short supply, 240s. quoted duty paid. CARAWAY.—Dutch, 167s. 6d. CELERY.—Indian offered on spot at 170s.; shipment, 150s., c.i.f. CORIANDER. — Moroccan reported sold at 65s., duty paid; shipment, 49s. 6d. to 52s., c.i.f. Rumanian whole seed is 52s. 6d., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Spot, Cyprian, 355s.; Moroccan, 360s., duty paid; Syrian, 350s., duty paid; shipment: Moroccan, 310s., c.i.f.; Indian, 295s., c.i.f.; Syrian, 300s., c.i.f. DILL.—Indian nominal at 120s., spot; shipment, 105s., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Spot, Chinese, 125s., duty paid; Indian, 160s.; shipment, Chinese, 112s. 6d., c.i.f.; Indian, 190s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 55s., duty paid; shipment, 49s. 6d., c.i.f. sellers. MUSTARD.—English, 60s. to 90s., according to quality.

STRAMONIUM.—Continental LEAVES, 85s. per cwt., spot.

STYRAX.—Spot, 13s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 13s. 3d., c.i.f.

TONQUIN BEANS.—Para, spot, 5s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 5s. 6d., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Indian, spot, 250s. per cwt.; shipment, 220s., c.i.f. Continental root at 300s. to 305s., c.i.f.; spot, 325s.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES.—Spot quotations are 3s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 4d., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ANISE. — Chinese, 9s. 3d., spot, shipment, 8s. 10d., c.i.f.

BAY.—From 45s. lb. on the spot.

BERGAMOT.—Spot, scarce at 170s. per lb.

BIRCH TAR.—Rectified, 10s. per lb., on the spot.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Brazilian spot, 16s. 3d.; shipment, 15s. 10d., c.i.f.

CAMPHOR, WHITE. — Chinese for shipment, 4s. 6d., c.i.f., per kilo; spot, 2s. 7½d. lb., duty paid.

CANANGA.—Spot from 45s to 50s. per lb.

CARAWAY.—From 45s. to 70s. per lb. as to source.

CINNAMON.—Best English-distilled, 720s. per lb.; other B.P. oils from 22s. to 120s. per lb. Ceylon leaf, 25s.; Seychelles from 9s. spot.

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot, 4s. 7½d.; shipment, 4s. 7d. per lb., c.i.f. Formosan, 4s. 6d., in bond and 4s. 9d., c.i.f. Chinese, 4s. 4½d., in bond; 4s. 4½d., c.i.f.

CORIANDER.—From 34s. to 45s. per lb. spot, as to origin.

CUBEB.—Spot supplies of imported are 86s. per lb.

CUMIN.—English distilled oil, 125s. per lb., imported 90s. to 105s.

DILL.—Imported is from 28s. to 42s. per lb., spot.

EUCALYPTUS. — B.P. 70–75 per cent., 5s. 9d. per lb.; 80–85 per cent., 6s. 3d.

FENNEL.—Spanish sweet, 16s. per lb., duty paid.

GERANIUM. — Bourbon, 87s. 6d. to 92s. 6d., spot.

GINGER. — Imported (per lb.): Indian, 165s.; Chinese, 75s.; Jamaican, 132s. 6d.

JUNIPER. — B.P.C. is 32s. 6d. per lb. JUNIPER WOOD, from 6s.

LAVANDIN. — From 28s. to 32s. 6d. per lb. as to quality.

LAVENDER. — French from 40s. to 60s. per lb. as to quality.

LAVENDER SPIKE. — From 42s. to 45s. per lb. as to quality. New crop, forward delivery quoted around 42s. per lb.

LEMON.—Sicilian from 26s. to 36s.

LEMONGRASS. — Spot, 28s. 6d. per kilo; shipment, 28s., c.i.f.

LIME. — West Indian distilled, 65s. per lb. on the spot.

NUTMEG.—East Indian B.P. oil is about 65s. per lb. English distilled, 95s. to 100s.

PALMAROSA. — Shipment, 170s. per kilo; spot nominal.

PATCHOULI. — Spot 105s. to 110s. in bond.

PEPPERMINT.—(Per lb.) *Arvensis*: Chinese for shipment offered at 12s. 9d., c.i.f. and spot, 12s. 9d. Brazilian for shipment, 14s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 14s. *Piperita*: Italian spot, 72s.; new crop forward, 82s. 6d. American from 48s. to 49s., as to source.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, JANUARY 11: CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE was advanced to a new level of \$11 per kilo (from \$9.75). Higher per lb. among CRUDE DRUGS were PODOPHYLLUM (*pelatum*) at 25 cents, and white PINE BARK at 25 cents, both up three cents. TRAGACANTH No. 1 ribbon dropped 50 cents to \$4.50 per lb., while PERU BALSAM fell 25 cents to \$4. Higher per lb. among ESSENTIAL OILS were Italian LEMON at \$6 (up 75 cents), PATCHOULI, \$14.75 (75 cents), Turkish GERANIUM, \$14 (\$2), and RUE, \$4.75 (\$1). Lower per lb. were CARAWAY at \$6.75 (down 25 cents), LAVENDER SPIKE, \$5.75 (25 cents), and British West Indies bitter ORANGE, \$8.50 (25 cents).

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents),"

December 15, 1965

Flexible closures. Flexigrip, Ltd. 1,018,352.
Photographic elements. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. 1,018,361.
Device for testing tung function. E. F. de Bono. 1,018,387.
Electric blankets. R. Winstanley. 1,018,389.
Process for the preparation of esters. Sanitas Co., Ltd. 1,018,403.
Pack for ampoules or similar elongate fragile objects. T. Houser. 1,018,407.
Electric dry shaver. Sunbeam Corporation. 1,018,427-28.
Electric shaver. Sunbeam Corporation. 1,018,429.
Sulphonamides. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,018,444-45.
Guanidine derivatives and process for preparing the same. Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd. 1,018,450.
Anti-bacterial and antifungal compositions. Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd. 1,018,454.
Ketone adducts and their use as pesticides. Allied Chemical Corporation. 1,018,460.
Apparatus for treating diseases of the respiratory passages. Hirtz & Co. 1,018,483.
Film camera housings. Baldakamerwerk Rudolf K.G. 1,018,489.
Physiologically active protein fractions from mistletoe for their preparation. CIBA, Ltd. 1,018,528.
Orthopaedic sandal. A. K. Horntheth. 1,018,534.
Analgesic pharmaceutical compositions. Fo-We Forschungsund Verwertungs Anstalt. 1,018,537.
Process for the preparation of purified sucrose esters and products obtained thereby. Lcdoga, S.p.A. 1,018,553.
Process for the purification of sucrose esters and products obtained thereby. Lcdoga, S.p.A. 1,018,554.
Apparatus for charging aerosol containers with propellant. Precision Valve Corporation. 1,018,561.
Detergent compositions. Unilever, Ltd. 1,018,567.
Photographic camera. Voigtlander, A.G. 1,018,603.
Photographic camera with built-in flashlight apparatus. A. Fischer. 1,018,625.
Process for the preparation of fusaric acid. Bio-farma. 1,018,626.
Display box. Procter & Gamble, Ltd. 1,018,642.
Method for stabilising a hemostatic preparation. Chugai Seiyaku, K.K. 1,018,647.
Process for recovering L-glutamic acid or salts thereof. Ajinomoto Co., Inc. 1,018,648.
Process for producing flaked sodium metaborate compositions. United States Borax & Chemical Corporation. 1,018,649.
Dental preparations. Avon Products, Inc. 1,018,654.
Dentifrices. Unilever, Ltd. 1,018,665.
Production of oxytetracycline. 1. Villax. 1,018,667.
Solution for the treatment of tuberculosis. Laboratoires Paul Metadier. 1,018,672.
 British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from January 26.

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," December 22, 1965

Solid, vitamin E-active product and process for making it. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,018,712.
Receptacle for surgical waste. G. Graham. 1,018,735.
Sensitisation of photographic silver halide emulsions. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,018,755.
Soap drying process. Procter & Gamble, Ltd. 1,018,764.
X - phenyl - β - 2 - furyl-propionitrile derivatives. Laboratoire Roger Bellon. 1,018,773.
Amine oxide detergents. Procter & Gamble Co. 1,018,774.
Pyrazine compositions. Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co. 1,018,775.
Steroid (2,3-c) furazan compounds and the process for the production thereof. Daiichi Seiyaku, K.K. 1,018,780.
Automatic photographic printer. Mid-Central Equipment Co., Inc. 1,018,788.

Coating and marking method utilising biphenols and substituted phenols and coloured products thereof. Burroughs Corporation. 1,018,793.
Bisphenol phosphite derivatives. Hooker Chemical Corporation. 1,018,799.
Method of carrying out gas chromatography. Institut für Silikon-und Fluorkarbon-Chemie. 1,018,800.
8-Azosteroids. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,018,802.
Steroid guanthydrzones. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,018,803.
Organotin compound. Boehringer Ingelheim, G.m.b.H. 1,018,805.
Herbicidal compositions. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,018,808.
N-alkyl-n-acyl-aminopropionamides and their use as photographic couplers. Fuji Shashin Film, K.K. 1,018,810.
Perfume compositions. International Flavors and Fragrances, Inc. 1,018,836.
Purification of 2,6-dimethylphenol. Onderzoekingsinstituut Research, N.V. 1,018,838.
Process for the production of inocula from tissue cultures against parainfluenza-3-virus infections. F. E. Rentschler. 1,018,881.
Compositions for the treatment of skin and hair. Chemische Werke Witten, G.m.b.H. 1,018,940.
Herbicidal compositions. Fisons Pest Control, Ltd. 1,018,952.
Substituted succinimides. Esso Research and Engineering Co. 1,018,982.
Benzoxacycloalkaneamides. Abbott Laboratories. 1,018,984.
Benzoxacycloalkaneamethylamines. Abbott Laboratories. 1,018,985.
Process for obtaining tetrahydro rauwolfia alkaloids. CIBA, Ltd. 1,018,988.
Method of preparing barbituric acid derivatives. Aspro-Nicholas, Ltd. 1,018,990.
Steroids of the pregnane series and their production. Shionogi & Co., Ltd. 1,018,992.
Androst-16,17-21,31 pyrane derivatives and production thereof. Shionogi & Co., Ltd. 1,018,993.
Phosphorus and arsenic-containing derivatives of urea and thiourea. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,018,994.
Dibenz-(b,e)-oxepine derivatives. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. 1,018,995.
6-aminosteroids and 6-oximino steroids. Abbott Laboratories. 1,018,997.
Tetracycline derivatives. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,018,998.
Photographic shutter. Agfa, A.G. 1,019,009.
Photographic processing apparatus. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,019,014.
Photographic apparatus and, for use therein, a device for distributing a liquid between two superposed sheets and for controlling the advancement of the sheets. International Polaroid Corporation. 1,019,036.
Process for preparing an antipoliomyelitis vaccine. Behringwerke, A.G. 1,019,073.
Process for the manufacture of naphthalene-2-sulphonic acid. CIBA, Ltd. 1,019,084.
Salts of 5-amino-isoindoline. Arzneimittelwerk Dresden Veb. 1,019,111.
Anti-androgenic compositions containing β -norsteroids. Smith Kline & French Laboratories. 1,019,119.
Hydrazine compounds and compositions containing them. Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij, N.V. 1,019,120.
Compositions having memotocidal properties. Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij, N.V. 1,019,125.
Pyrrole derivatives. Rhone-Poulenc, S.A. 1,019,126.
Therapeutic compounds and preparation thereof. Richardson-Merrell, Inc. 1,019,128.
Tetracycline compounds and preparation thereof. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. 1,019,142.
Timed release pharmaceutical preparations and method of making the same. V. M. Hermelin. 1,019,146.
Process for the preparation of phospholipid anti-thromboplastins. Armour Pharmaceutical Co. 1,019,162.
Hemostatic preparation for injection and process for the production thereof. Chugai Seiyaku, K.K. 1,019,164.
Metallic collapsible tubes having plastic necks. Peerless Tube Co. 1,019,175.

Substituted phenyl esters of phosphorus and thiophosphorus acids. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,019,215.
2-Substituted-pyrazine. Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co. 1,019,219.
Silver halide photographic materials. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,019,222-23.
Photographic silver halide emulsions and sensitive materials prepared therewith. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,019,224.
Aminoethanol derivatives. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,019,225.
Polyketones. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,019,226.
Heterocyclic phosphate and thiophosphate derivatives. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,019,227.
Sanitary appliances for personal wear. Down Bros. and Bayer & Phelps, Ltd. 1,019,241.
Microbiological fermentations. Upjohn Co. 1,019,259.
Alder extracts for pharmaceutical use. Orsymonde. 1,019,271.
Male incontinence clamp. E. S. Outwin. 1,019,286.
Foot rest for wheel chairs. Sackville, Ltd. 1,019,317.
Fertiliser. Fisons Fertilizers, Ltd. 1,019,342.
Antifoam agents. Wacker-Chemie, G.m.b.H. 1,019,353.
Gonadotropic hormone preparations with prolonged action and the preparation thereof. Organon Laboratories, Ltd. 1,019,383.
 British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from February 2.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," December 31, 1965

For chemical preparations for inhibiting the formation of dirt and slime and for preventing attack by micro-organisms (1)
 AQUAPHIL A B S, 877,087, by Chemische Fabrick Lanko, Apeldoorn, Holland.
 For surface-active agents containing sulphur, for use in industry (1)
 MONOSULPH, 878,746, by Nopco Chemical Co., Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A.
 For chemical products used in industry and science; chemical substances for preserving foodstuffs; tanning substances (1)
 ZYGLEX, 882,780, by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex.
 For cosmetic preparations, non-medicated toilet preparations, perfumes, soaps, preparations for the hair, shampoos, essential oils and toilet articles (3)
 Device with word STANWELL, B880,176, by Stanwell Briar Pipes, Kyringe, near Ringsted, Denmark.
 For soaps and polishing preparations (3)
 ELMO, 860,219, by Elmo Stores, Ltd., Romford, Essex.
 For soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions and dentifrices (3)
 COMBINELLA, 876,688, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland.
 For perfumes, cosmetics, soaps, non-medicated toilet lotions, colognes, talcum powders, shaving cream and preparations for the hair (3)
 FACTOR, 836,201, by Max Factor & Co., Hollywood, California, U.S.A.
 For detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes) (3)
 CUPID'S CLOUD, 878,533, by W. B. Leach (Contractors) & Co., Ltd., Kentford, Newmarket, Suffolk.
 For soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, preparations for the hair and shampoos, all being for use by spraying (3)
 MODMIST, B878,653, by Miners Make-Up, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey.
 For cosmetics (3)
 HEXANTHENOL, 880,179, by L. Givaudan & Co., S.A., Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland.
 For cosmetics and non-medicated toilet preparations for application to the skin (3)
 BIKINI, 881,030, by Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool, 1.

For preparations and substances for laundry use; cleaning preparations, detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes) and soaps (3)

DRAPISOKE, 881,931, by Calmic, Ltd., Crewe, Ches.

For non-medicated toilet preparations and hair lotions (3)

YEKI, 884,649, by Permal Laboratories, Ltd., Hull, Yorks.

For non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, perfumes, soaps, essential oils, dentifrices (3)

BINAFLEX, 885,104, BINASOFT, 885,106, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical preparations consisting of heparin, for nasal application in the treatment of the pituitary gland (5)

PITUIPARINE, 872,259, by "Fo-We" Forschungs-und Verwertungs-Anstalt, Vaduz, Liechtenstein.

For pharmaceutical preparations containing pyridine or derivatives of pyridine (5)

PYRIDOSCORBINE, 876,841, by Les Laboratoires Dausse, Paris, France.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)

PAXITRAN, 879,769, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical and medicinal preparations and substances, all for use by spraying (5)

RIKSPRAY, 879,822, by Riker Laboratories, Loughborough, Leics.

For pharmaceutical preparations for use in the treatment of tonsillitis and similar throat affections (5)

TONSILIN, 8879,827, by Sterling-Winthrop Group, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey.

For pharmaceutical substances and preparations (5)

NUBIROL, 880,601, by Societe Industrielle pour la Fabrication des Antibiotiques (S.I.F.A.), Paris (8c), France.

For pharmaceutical and medicinal preparations and substances (5)

MODATROP, 880,984, by Nordmark-Werke, G.m.b.H., Uetersen-Holstein, Germany.

For biochemical preparations for pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary purposes (5)

CALBIOCHEM, 881,246, by Calbiochem, Inc., Los Angeles 63, California, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use; sanitary substances and disinfectants (5)

TRANSALYN, 881,333, ETRICIL, 822,923, by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For wadding prepared for surgical and pharmaceutical use, medical and surgical sticking plasters and dressings, sanitary towels and tampons (5)

ZEWA, 881,882, by Zellstoff-Fabrik Waldhof, Mannheim-Waldhof, Germany.

For preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin, insecticides, and fungicides (5)

LUMETON, 885,561, by J. R. Geigy, A.G., Basle, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical substances and preparations, all containing sulphanilamides and all being for human use (5)

SULFACORA, 881,359, by Norma Chemicals, Ltd., London, N.W.3.

WORLD TRADE

U.S. Thermometer Duty Cut.—President Johnson has issued a proclamation terminating the increased rate of duty that was placed on imports of clinical thermometers in 1958. The White House said that the rate of duty of 85 per cent. *ad valorem*, which was proclaimed pursuant to the escape clause of trade agreements legislation, would be replaced by the trade agreement rate of 42.5 per cent. *ad valorem*. The new duty rate is effective immediately.

German Chemical Industry Turnover.—Turnover of the West German chemical industry rose about 9 per cent. in 1965 to around DM34,000 millions over 1964, according to estimates of the Association for the industry. The Association noted that the increase was below the 12 per cent. gain of the previous year, while imports rose faster than exports. Capacity bottlenecks were cited for a drop in the growth rate of exports. To 9.9 per cent. in the first ten months of 1965 from around 15 per cent. in the same 1964 period. But exports to the United States grew at a faster rate than imports.

Swiss Chemical Sales in 1965.—The Swiss chemical industry which accounts for about one-fifth of Switzerland's exports succeeded in increasing sales to foreign markets to a yet higher level in 1965. Exports of chemical and pharmaceutical products reached the new high record of £175 millions for the first ten months. However, the rate of increase dropped from 15 per cent. in 1964 to 10 per cent. and was thus slightly below the rate of increase for all exports. Although imports rose too, the Swiss chemical trade balance showed a surplus of around £57.5 millions for the January-October period, an increase of £5 millions over the corresponding period of the previous year. Exports to the European Economic Community and European Free Trade Association, which absorb together around one-half of the entire Swiss export of chemicals, rose by about 7 per cent. to each trading area. Lower British imports, resulting from the import surcharge, were balanced by higher sales to other countries. Particularly satisfactory sales were achieved in respect of pharmaceutical specialties but their world-wide distribution is encountering increasing difficulties due to import and price controls.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

PRESS ADVERTISING

BEECHAM TOILETRY DIVISION, Beecham House, Brentford, Middlesex; Beecham toiletry products. In national Press.

CHESEBROUGH-POND'S, LTD., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10; Vaseline lemon shampoo. In *Woman*, *Woman's Own*, *Woman's Mirror*, *She* and *Honey*.

J. J. COLMAN, LTD., Cartow Works, Norwich; Robinson's baby foods. In *Woman*, *Woman's Own*, *Woman's Realm*, mother and baby publications and professional press.

CONTINENTAL COSMETICS, LTD., 1-7 Boundary Row, London, S.E.1; Jordan toothbrush. In *Woman*, *Reader's Digest*, *Sunday Express*, *Woman's Realm*, *Nova*, *Woman's Own* and *Woman's Mirror*.

DIXOR, LTD., St. Leonard's Road, Mortlake, London, S.W.14; Velouté de Dixor powder cream. In women's magazines.

INTERNATIONAL OLIVE OIL COUNCIL; Olive oil. In national daily and Sunday newspapers and trade Press.

INVERESK PAPER PRODUCTS, LTD., Worthing, Sussex; Glen facial tissues offer. In *Woman* and *Woman's Realm*, January to March.

SIDNEY MARGOLIS, LTD., Margo House, Hemp Row, London, S.E.17; Tangee products. In *Woman's Realm*, February 4 (special promotion). New Tangee products. In *The People*, *Daily Mirror*, *Daily Mail*, *Glasgow Record* and *Belfast Telegraph*.

P & M-WARRICK, Seymour Road, Leyton, London, E.10; Meggezones. In *News of the World*, *People*, *Sunday Mirror*, *Sunday Express* and *Sunday Mail*.

Booklets and Leaflets

BAKELITE XYLONITE, LTD., Highams Park, London, E.4; Brochure describing the company's range of plastics materials and products.

BRITISH RESIN PRODUCTS, LTD., Devonshire House, Piccadilly, London, W.1; "Cellobond polyester resins" (revised technical manual no. 12).

EDWARDS HIGH VACUUM, LTD., Manor Royal, Crawley, Sussex; Summary of Edwards combined vacuum pumps and compressors (6-p. folder).

PASCALL ENGINEERING CO., LTD., 3 St. Margaret's Street, Canterbury, Kent; Pascall triple roll mills (4-p. folder).

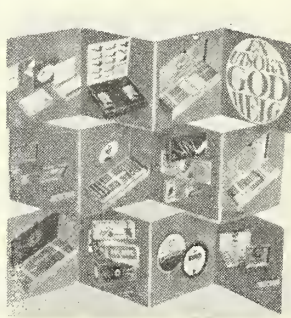
WESTBROOK LANOLIN CO., subsidiary of Woolcombers, Ltd., Daisy Bank, Duckworth Lane, Bradford, 9, Yorks; "Absorption base S1" (leaflet).

Catalogues and lists

BATEMAN-JACKSON, LTD., Lamb Street, Oldham, Lancs; Catalogue of specialised surgical dressings for professional and general use.

MOLYNEUX ET CIE (DESIGNS AND PERFUMES), LTD., 63 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1; "Les parfums de Molyneux" (January 1966 price list). Harriet Hubbard Ayer January 1966 price list.

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD., Graham Street, London, N.1; 1966 pharmaceutical price list (pp. 80).



VERSATILITY OF A DISPLAY SYSTEM: Patented in most countries in the world, the Swedish Stagrod point-of-display material is essentially a wire-reinforced corrugated paper that may be shaped into a variety of "3-D" forms, a few of which are shown above. The system lends itself to the display of goods at levels above the counter on bases that occupy little counter area; or of goods held in "hands" made of the material, etc. Sole concessionaires for Stagrod in the United Kingdom are Crowland Press, Ltd., 10 Gourley Street, London, N.15, whose display staff co-operate in developing uses of the Stagrod system specific to the manufacturer or advertiser.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, January 17

CROYDON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Friends' Meeting House, Park Lane, Croydon, at 8 p.m. Mr. L. Priest (headquarters staff, Pharmaceutical Society) on "Advances in the Treatment of Infections" (refresher course).

ENFIELD CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Enfield Arms hotel, at 7.45 p.m. Film evening.

FINCHLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Recreation hall, Barnet general hospital, at 8 p.m. Dr. E. J. Sheppard (reader in pharmacognosy, Chelsea College of Science and Technology) on "The Search for Plants that Heal."

PESTICIDES GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, at 5.30 p.m. Professor A. J. Birch (University of Manchester) on "Some Natural Anti-fungal Agents."

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Anatomy theatre, University College, Gower Street, London, W.C.1, at 5.30 p.m. Professor D. R. Laurence on "Drug Introduction, Evaluation and Safety."

Tuesday, January 18

BOURNMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate medical centre, Palmerston Road, Boscombe, Bournemouth, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. G. S. Cox (lecturer in pharmacology, Birmingham College of Advanced Technology) on "Pharmacy in New Zealand."

DARTFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Essex House, corner of Essex and Junction Roads, Dartford, at 8 p.m. "Tranquillisers" (recorded lecture).

DONCASTER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Ivanhoe hotel, Spottborough, at 8 p.m. Mr. G. A. Hutton on "Some Aspects of the History of Pharmacy" (illustrated).

EAST KENT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Queen's Head hotel, Watling Street, Canterbury, at 7.45 p.m. Chief Inspector McWhirter on "Police and Driving."

EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY and WEST HAM ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACISTS, Eagle hotel, 73 Hollybush Hill, London, E.11, at 8 p.m. Miss P. M. North on "British Poisonous Plants" (illustrated).

MANSFIELD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Midland hotel, Mansfield. "British Poisonous Plants" (recorded lecture).

NEWCASTLE AND NORTHUMBERLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Bath hotel, Tynemouth, at 8 p.m. Wine and cheese evening.

NOTTINGHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, 64 St. James's Street, Nottingham, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. A. Minto on "The Problems of Addiction."

REIGATE AND REDHILL PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Upjohn, Ltd., Fleming Way, Crawley, at 8 p.m. Mr. W. M. Darling (a member of Council) on "Today's Problems."

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, CHELSEA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, Manresa Road, London, S.W.3, at 7.15 p.m. Dr. W. A. M. Duncan (Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd.) on "Drug Metabolism Studies and Drug Toxicity."

SCOTTISH DEPARTMENT, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. J. H. Taylor (senior lecturer in physiology, University of St. Andrews) on "The Significance of Shape."

SOUTH-EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Deptford town hall, New Cross Road, London, S.E.14. "Medicines With Care" exhibition. 10 a.m.—6 p.m. Until January 22.

SOUTH-EAST METROPOLITAN and SOUTH-WEST METROPOLITAN BRANCHES, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Fox on the Hill hotel, Denmark Hill, London, S.E.5, at 8 p.m. "Any Questions" (brains trust).

SUNDERLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Sunderland Technical College, South Johnson Street, Sunderland, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. C. McArdle (chief pharmacist, Birmingham general hospital) on "Poison is our Business" (joint meeting with students at the School of Pharmacy).

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Kings College, Strand, London, W.C.2, at 5.30 p.m. Dr. E. L. May (National Institute of Health, Bethesda, United States) on "Analgesic Drugs and Drug Dependence."

WEST KENT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Bull's Head hotel, Chislehurst, at 8 p.m. Dr. J. C. Parkinson (deputy secretary, Pharmaceutical Society) on "Education, Recruitment and Manpower."

WEST MIDDLESEX CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Vestry hall, Ranelagh Road, London, W.5, at 8 p.m. Mr. J. Charlton (assistant secretary, Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee) on "Counting the Cost."

Wednesday, January 19

BOURNMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate medical centre, Boscombe, Bournemouth, at 1 p.m. Mr. W. H. G. Jessopp on "Endocrine Surgery."

DUNDEE AND EASTERN SCOTTISH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Invercarrow hotel, Dundee, at 8 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

EAST ANGLIA SECTION, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, Norfolk and Norwich hospital, at 8 p.m. Dr. D. C. Garratt (formerly chief analyst, Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.) on "Progress in Drug Control."

HUDDERSFIELD CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Whiteley's café, Westgate, Huddersfield, at 7.15 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Bell hotel, Leicester, at 7.30 p.m. Miss M. H. Perkins on "My Trip Round the World" (illustrated).

ROMFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Masonic Hall, Hutton, at 6.45 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, Mid-Essex Technical College, Chelmsford, at 7.30 p.m. Professor R. L. Wain on "The Chemical Control of Plant Growth."

SOUTHAMPTON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Polygon hotel, Southampton, at 7 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

WALLASEY PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Victoria hotel, New Brighton, at 8 p.m. Annual carnival dance.

Thursday, January 20

BEDFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, White Hart hotel, Amptill, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. J. M. Cameron (forensic department, Home Office) on "Common Domestic Poisons."

BRIGHTON AND HOVE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Langfords hotel, Third Avenue, Hove, at 8 p.m. Mr. J. R. Froggatt (Portslade gas works) on "The Working of a Gas Works."

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, University Arms hotel, Cambridge, at 7.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

KENT SECTION, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY and MEDWAY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Medway College of Technology, Chatham, at 7 p.m. Dr. R. A. Jeffreys on "Colour Photography."

LEEDS BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Griffin hotel, Boar Lane, Leeds, at 8 p.m. Mr. F. J. Turner (Kodak, Ltd.) on "Taking Pictures in Colour."

LIVERPOOL BRANCH, GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS, Royal Liverpool Children's hospital, Myrtle Street, Liverpool, 7, at 6.30 p.m. Annual meeting.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, College of Advanced Technology, Gosta Green, Birmingham, at 4.30 p.m. Professor W. B. Whalley on "Recent Advances in Pharmaceutical Chemistry." At 6.30 p.m. Professor N. J. Harper on "The Production and Testing of a Pharmaceutical Compound."

STIRLING AND CENTRAL SCOTTISH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Regal café, Stirling, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. W. K. Anderson on "Silent Spring."

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Westminster Hospital Medical School, 17 Horseferry Road, London,

S.W.1, at 5.15 p.m. Mr. J. A. Barker on "Problems in Prescribing and Administration of Drugs."

Friday, January 21

CROYDON BRANCH PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Greyhound hotel, Croydon, at 8 p.m. Mr. T. T. Hill (chief preventive officer, H.M. Customs and Excise) on "Detection and Prevention of Smuggling."

FINE CHEMICALS GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, at 6.30 p.m. Mr. N. Burak (Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd.) on "Chemicals for Improving the Flow Properties of Powders."

Saturday, January 22

WEMBLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Sudbury Arms hotel, Sudbury Heights Avenue, Greenford, Wembley, at 7.30 p.m. Cheese and wine party.

Courses and Conferences

BRITISH INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT. A booklet giving details of courses, conferences and seminars being arranged by the Institute in the period January to March is available from the conference secretary, 80 Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4.

COLLEGE OF PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY, Ashford, Kent. A number of conferences on business and management subjects are being arranged in London during 1966. The College also arranges courses and conferences on companies' and organisations' own premises. Further details should be obtained from the director of studies at the College.

INSTITUTE OF PACKAGING, Elvetham Hall management training centre, Hartley Wintney, Basingstoke, Hants. Residential course for packaging management trainees (fee £69 5s (Institute members), £74 5s. non-members). March 27 to April 6.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, 30 Russell Square, London, W.C.1. Summer school in spectroscopy. Two separate but concurrent courses in organic spectroscopy (a) infra-red (b) nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy. September 4-10. Inorganic spectroscopy course. September 11-17. Inquiries to Institute.

Advance Information

INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL FEDERATION, Madrid, Spain. General assembly. September 17-24.

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, The Chariot Wheel, Harrison Gibson, Ltd., Bromley, Kent. Staff training conference. February 9.

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.

INDOMETHACIN, Further experience with, in the treatment of rheumatic disorders. *Brit. med. J.*, January 8, p. 80.

ANTIBIOTIC TREATMENT of epidemic bronchiolitis—a double-blind trial. *Brit. med. J.*, January 8, p. 83.

PHYTOHAEMAGGLUTININ, Effect of, on marrow regeneration in rodents. *Lancet*, January 8, p. 63.

CONOVID, Lactase deficiency and jejunal atrophy associated with administration of. *Lancet*, January 8, p. 65.

THE INTERACTION OF DRUGS. *Lancet*, January 8, p. 82.

TRIPLE ACTION TABLETING PRESS. *Drug and cosmetic Ind.*, December 1965, p. 835.

THEORY OF DRYING. *Drug and cosmetic Ind.*, December 1965, p. 836.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SUSPENSION. *Drug and cosmetic Ind.*, December 1965, p. 843.

WATER BASED AEROSOL INSECTICIDES. *Soap and chem. Specialties*, December 1965, p. 139.

HORMONE THERAPY, The failure of, to induce an early lamb crop. *Vet. Rec.*, January 8, p. 49.

INTRAVENOUS LIDOCAINE, Blocking of cortical inhibitory synapses by. *Nature*, January 8, p. 207.

CEPHALORIDINE, Effect of, on vaccinia virus *in vitro*. *Nature*, January 8, p. 222.

INTRAVENOUS REGIONAL ANAESTHESIA. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, December 20, p. 1273.



What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

INDOMETHACIN is a useful addition to the range of drugs used in the management of certain rheumatic disorders, notably osteoarthritis, acute gout, rheumatoid arthritis, and spondylitis, say workers at the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle upon Tyne. They report eighteen months' experience with the drug in 137 patients, all of whom had previously had alternative therapy. A progressive dosage regime of indomethacin capsules was used, commencing at 25 mgm. daily and increasing to 75 mgm. or more daily, to reduce the incidence of side effects. Treatment was classed as successful in 44 per cent. of patients with rheumatoid arthritis and 69 per cent. with osteoarthritis. In a "miscellaneous" group three patients with acute gout showed an "excellent" response. Side effects occurred in forty-seven patients and treatment had to be stopped in thirty-nine cases (28 per cent. of the whole group). All symptoms, principally headache associated with vertigo, subsided rapidly on withdrawal of the drug. (*B.M.J.*, January 8, p. 80.)

TO FORBID the sale of flavoured "junior" aspirins in packets of more than a dozen tablets would be a practical measure in preventing aspirin poisoning in children, suggests Dr. W. P. Sweetnam (department of paediatrics, Huddersfield Royal Infirmary) in a letter to the *B.M.J.* By personal study of 115 cases of poisoning with "junior" aspirins he has shown that children practically always finish the bottle or packet, which usually contains fifty tab-

lets. If the child swallowed the whole contents of a dozen packet, 15 grains of aspirin is unlikely to give rise to toxic effects, he writes. (*B.M.J.*, January 8, p. 106.)

In epidemic bronchiolitis of infants, antibiotics are used more to treat the physician's peace of mind than the patient's disease, suggest Belfast workers. Their suggestion is based on the results of a double-blind trial in which no significant difference in the duration of symptoms and signs was found between twenty-five patients treated with ampicillin and nineteen given a placebo. (*B.M.J.*, January 8, p. 83.)

REPORTING on *Airbron, Drug and Therapeutics Bulletin* suggests that there is a lack of conclusive evidence that the product's constituent, acetylcysteine, is of value in lung disease. It seems to be rapidly inactivated by high concentration of oxygen and itself probably antagonises some penicillins and tetracyclines in sputum. (*D. & T.B.*, January 7.)

WILLS

MR. H. L. FURNESS, M.P.S., 28 Broadlands Avenue, Southbourne, Bournemouth, Hants, left £12,115 (£11,982).

MR. J. I. F. GIBBS, M.P.S., 45 Penny Park Lane, Coventry, Warwickshire, left £8,121 (net value nil).

MR. G. GRAVE, F.P.S., 29 Maple Avenue, Upminster, Essex, left £10,650 (£10,594 net).

MR. G. T. WOODCOCK, 22 Roman Way, Caister-on-Sea, Norfolk, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1923, left £2,112 (£2,051 net).

NEW COMPANIES

P.C.—Private Company, R.O.—Registered Office.

COURT ROAD PHARMACY (HOLDINGS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Subscribers: L. J. Westhorne and Iris Howe, 76A Brockely Road, London, S.E.23.

ECOLOGICAL LABORATORIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in biological compositions, etc. Subscribers: Leonard H. Lewis and Francis A. Dean, R.O.: 6 Surrey Street, London, W.C.2.

GLAXO INTERNATIONAL, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To co-ordinate arrangements for the provision and supply for the subsidiary and associated companies of Glaxo Group, Ltd., etc. Subscribers: Stella Allen and E. Tindell, 59/67 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2.

J. & B. WEBBER (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Directors: Barbara A. Webber and John H. Webber, R.O.: Bank Chambers, 214 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

KENKAY MAGNESIUM CHEMICALS CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Directors: Brian L. McKay and Jean M. Frost, R.O.: 19 Lower Mosley Street, Manchester, 2.

MITCHELL CHEMICAL & SHIPPING, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £20,000. Directors: Timothy M. Ellis and William M. Pybus, R.O.: Room 150, 20 Copthall Avenue, London, E.C.2.

ROBERT HOBBS & SON (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Subscribers: S. H. Cooke and G. E. Bower, 65 Cornwalls Road, London, E.17.

SOMERSET PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in veterinary and medicinal preparations, etc. Subscribers: M. Reed and Simon R. Ward.

TELEPHONE HYGIENE PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical ware, chemicals, gases, drugs, etc. Directors: Andrew D. Millar and Paul E. Beresford de Buriatte, R.O.: 89 Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

THE ERIC DOUGLAS CO. (COSMETICS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturing chemists and beauty specialists, etc. Subscribers: John J. Glover and Joan O. Bryant, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2.

WALTER GREGORY & CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Other details similar to Somerset Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.

WIBISLINKS CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of selling agents and consultants to the pharmaceutical chemical trades, etc. Subscribers: Jean Herbert and Thomas A. Herbert, 156 Strand, London, W.C.2.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times for a total of 105 seconds.

Period January 23—29

PRODUCT	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
Anadin ...	2/60	4/61	1/30	2/60	2/60	3/90	3/90	1/30	3/90	2/60	3/90	1/30	—	—
Askit powders ...	—	—	—	—	7/49	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	3/21	—	—
Aspro ...	7/163	7/163	7/163	7/163	7/163	7/163	7/163	7/163	—	7/163	7/163	7/163	—	7/163
Bisodol ...	5/25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buttercup syrup ...	—	—	3/45	—	—	—	3/45	—	—	—	3/45	—	—	—
Clinic shampoo ...	4/120	2/60	2/60	—	—	—	—	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30	—	—
Contact 400 ...	4/120	5/150	3/90	3/90	4/120	7/210	3/90	2/60	1/30	2/60	4/120	—	—	3/90
Disprin ...	2/45	4/75	4/120	3/60	3/75	4/75	3/60	4/90	3/60	2/45	4/75	2/45	—	2/45
Fiery Jack ...	—	—	2/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gillette Super Silver blades	7/165	4/105	4/90	3/75	4/90	4/90	4/90	6/135	4/90	3/60	4/90	4/90	—	—
Hill's sore throat lozenges...	—	—	3/90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mac throat sweets ...	2/60	2/60	—	—	—	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meggezones ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nulon ...	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	2/60	—	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30
Penetrol ...	1/15	1/7	1/7	—	2/14	1/7	—	1/15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poli-grip ...	1/30	2/60	2/60	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	2/60	1/30	2/60	3/90	1/30	—	2/60
Signal tooth-paste ...	4/120	4/120	5/150	—	1/30	2/60	—	—	—	—	1/30	—	—	2/60
SR tooth-paste ...	3/90	7/210	6/180	3/90	3/90	3/90	4/120	2/60	2/60	3/90	1/30	1/30	—	3/90
Steradent ...	—	—	1/30	—	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	—	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	2/60
Woodward's gripe water ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/15	—	—	—	—	—
Wright's coal tar soap ...	1/15	—	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	—	—	—

cumulative price changes

AMENDING C & D
QUARTERLY PRICE LIST
FOR DECEMBER 1965

7 O'clock (514 Gillette) blades 10 cimetion (292 C) tablets cthar (61 APC)†s4B HP gel 20i.u./mil 5mils vial 18 0ea — — 40i.u./mil 2mils vial 12 8ea — — 40i.u./mil 5mils vial 29 6ea — — dreson (917 Organon)T5 tablets 5mgm 100 12 0ea — 18 0 500 53 0ea — 79 6 25mgm 100 48 0ea — 72 0 500 225 0ea — 337 6 ero-Ped (657 IL)† fterglow (82 Balfour) hair spray 60cc 18 8 4 5 2 9 refill 61cc 14 6 3 6 2 3 irwick (23 Airwick) alpine mist 29 3 — 3 3 floral mist 29 3 — 3 3 fly killer 29 3 — 3 3 moth proofer 29 3 — 3 3 springtime mist 29 3 — 3 3 Airwick mist 29 3 — 3 3 aerosol mist — — — — Idomet (837 MSD) tablets 250mgm 30 15 2ea — 22 9 100 43 0ea — 64 6 500 210 0ea — 315 0 lupent (154 B) (distributors 501 Geigy) tablets 20mgm 1000 186 8ea — 280 0 mmident (1178 Stafford) toothpaste 41gm 15 9 4 0 2 1 75gm 22 9 5 8 3 0 tooth powder 42gm 12 0 3 0 1 9 100gm 17 9 4 5 2 7 amurol (1492 Baum) sugarless fruit drops 30 0 4 6 3 9 nananase (117 BPL) tablets 48 30 0ea 7 6ea 37 6 andre Philippe (48 AP) hand cream 3oz 5 11 4 2 10 1 11 crystal clear refill 14 Softaire sachet 7 Andrews (976 P5&T) liver salt 10oz 38 8 9 6 5 0 Angised (208 BW)† tablets 0.5mgm 100 26 0 — 3 3 500 106 0 — 13 3 Ansun (50 APL) chilblain paint 12 0 3 0 1 9 Antiphlogistine (369 DL) poultice 5oz 23 2 6 0 3 4 10oz 38 0 9 6 5 6 16oz 59 6 15 0 8 8 dp 2lb 93 10 — — dp 5lb 16 9ea — — Anzora (47 Anesthan) foam after shave 54 6 13 7 7 9 Apex (975 PDS) bergamot conditioner 2oz 41 0 10 3 5 11 hair sheen 1oz 62 0 15 6 9 0 Pre-Strate 2oz 62 0 15 6 9 0 cream press 2oz 80 0 20 0 14 6 conditioner "5" 2oz 80 0 20 0 14 6 Aplateate (1352 Wyeth)†s4B tablets 10 34 6 — 3 10 100 311 0 — 34 7 Aurofac (61 APC) 80oz Artane (746 Lederle)†s4B tablets 2mgm 100 6 10ea — 10 3 1000 57 2ea — 85 9 5mgm 100 13 8ea — 20 6 1000 113 4ea — 170 0 Atomist (495 Gardner) perfume spray FT/2 108 0 27 0 — Atomid (649 ICI) capsules									
D Aurofac (340 C of GB) existing entry I Aurofac (259 CM&R)TSVPO food supplement (vet.) 2A 3lb 15 0ea — 20 0 10lb 42 9ea — 57 0 50lb 161 3ea — 215 0 10lb 61 6ea — 82 0 50lb 234 4 1/2ea — 312 6 D Bain d'Or (597 HCL) bubbling bath oil pottery pack 175 4 42 9 25 0 Bambino (453 Fecher) teething rings 3 6 — 5 1/2 Barnels (975 PDS) hair cream 6oz 128 0 32 0 18 0 Betnelan (518 Glaxo)T5 tablets 0.5mgm 30 6 10 1/2ea — 9 2 D Betnesol (518 Glaxo) lotion spray tablets 0.25mgm 500 Betnesol-N (518 Glaxo) lotion spray Biogastone (117 BPL) gel 5gm 10 0ea — 15 0 pellets 20 6 8ea — 10 0 Biotrase (769 LH) cream 25gm 45 0 11 3 6 0 D Bismutho (68 AH) compound 22oz 25 6ea — — I Blue Box (810 Maw) 11 9ea 1 2ea 18 6 Bonzine (333 Cupal)† travel sickness tablets 20 24 6 — 2 9 D Bronchilator (97 Bayer) existing sizes I Bronchilator (97 Bayer)†s7 measured dose nebuliser 12.5mils 14 0ea — 21 0 refill 12 6ea — 18 9 Bronco (184 Bronco) toilet packets inter- leaved 33 9 — 1 3 (3 doz) double 28 8 — 2 3 (1 1/2 doz) D Brontan (107 BH&L) Brylcreem (105 BTD) gift dispenser 55 11 13 1 1/2 7 6 refill 210cc 33 6 8 4 1/2 4 6 D Butazolidin (501 Geigy) tablets 200mgm 20 Calgon (26 A&W) descaler sachet 4oz 22 6 — 2 6 California (976 P5&T) syrup of figs 18 10 4 8 1/2 2 6 37 7 9 4 1/2 5 0 Calpol (218 Calmic) suspension 40oz 29 5ea — — D Carbon tetrachloride (649 ICI) capsules 1.0mil D Carovit (292 C) tablets Casaque (Jean d'Albret (1145 Sirex) eau de cologne spray — — 46 0 I Cerumol (718 LAB)† Charm (1327 WSL) hairpins Polypak 41 0 10 3 6 (1 gross) (1 gross) I Chiefs (702 KC) handkerchiefs 3-ply 47 5 — 6 (1 gross) I Cicatrin (218 Calmic) T5 cream 5gm 36 0 9 0 5 3 15gm 72 0 18 0 10 6 100gm 27 6ea 6 10 1/2ea 48 1 1/2 powder 5gm 36 0 9 0 5 3 15gm 72 0 18 0 10 6 50gm 15 0ea 3 9ea 26 3 D Cleer (1262 UL) I Cleer (1552 UL) Co-Hydeltra (837 MSD) T5 tablets 5mgm 100 20 8ea — — D Collobell (107 BH&L) Colomycin (972 Pharmax)T5 tablets 1,500,000 units 8 39 4ea — 52 5 50 239 0ea — 318 8 D Color & Style (597 HCL)									
Compactoid (339 CG) first aid outfit motorists A45 68 0 — 7 6 tropical A99 69 8ea — 93 0 I Compound 'W' (655 ICC) wart remover 18 11 4 9 2 6 Condy's (1457 PP Ltd.) fluid 8oz D Conovid-E (1121 Searle) bottle 100 & 250 I Contac 400 (835 M&J)† D Coopaphene (295 CM&R) existing entry I Coopaphene (295 CM&R) liquid drench 1qt 20 7 1/2ea — 27 6 1gal 75 0ea — 100 0 Coprosol (397 Dunster) drops 25mils Corega (1178 Stafford) denture powder 49gm 28 0 — 3 6 100gm 46 0 — 5 9 Corsica (960 ADP) cleansing milk — — — creme ajiacio small — — 14 6 large — — 25 3 creme calvi small — — 34 0 large — — 28 0 tonic — — 37 3 10 6 Cortisone (1263 Upjohn)T5 tablets 25mgm 20 11 9ea — — 40 23 6ea — — D suspension 10mils Co-tabs (292 C) Q.11 quinidin. 125mgm 100 274 0 — — 250 55 9ea — — Q.12 200mgm 100 430 0 — — 250 88 3ea — — Q.13 300mgm 100 640 0 — — 250 132 0ea — — Crampex (657 IL) tablets 8 20 6 5 2 3 0 24 — — — D Cremomycin (837 MSD) †s4B suspension 8oz 23 6ea — 35 3 Crest Naturac (1203 Surex) protectives, lubricated teat 72 0 — 3 9 (1 gross) Crystapen V (518 Glaxo)T5 tablets 125mgm 500 102 6ea — 153 9 Cuckoo (453 Fecher) babies ear cap 56 0 5 7 7 6 menthol snuff 8 0 2 0 1 3 Curacho (336 Curacho) embrocation 3oz 20 0 5 0 2 9 6oz 32 9 8 3 4 6 (vet.) 3oz 18 0 4 6 2 6 massage cream 6oz 27 0 6 9 3 9 2oz 20 0 5 0 2 9 medicated bath salts 12oz 20 0 5 0 2 9 dog shampoo 3oz 24 0 — 3 0 80oz 14 0ea — 18 6 Cussons (338 Cussons) Imperial Leather shampoo 19 0 4 9 2 6 Cutex (256 CPL) cuticle remover 20 2 5 2 2 9 cream 20 2 5 2 2 9 emery boards 14 0 3 6 1 11 nail flex 14gm 20 0 5 2 2 9 Cycloserine (1303 Wander)T5 tablets 250mgm 100 128 4ea — — 500 633 4ea — — Cytacon (518 Glaxo) tablets 50mcgm 25 36 0 — 4 0 Cytamen (518 Glaxo) ampoules 1mil, 250mcgm 6 33 0 — 3 8 I Dalay (657 IL)† Davenol (1352 Wyeth)†s7 linctus 4oz 41 9 — 4 8 40oz 30 0ea — 40 0 D Daxaids (1262 UL) I Daxaids (1552 UL)									

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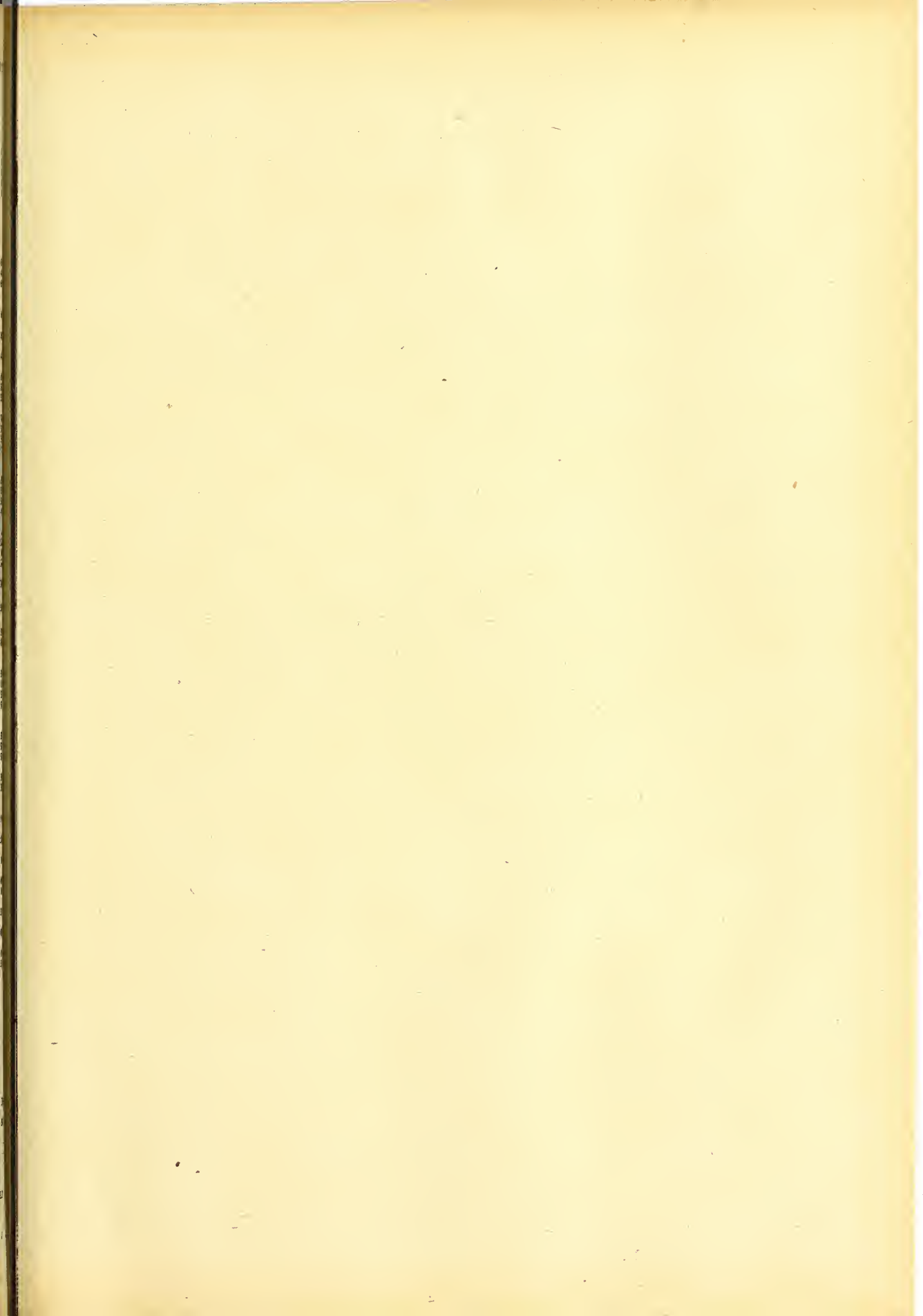
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771 LCPL=Lofthouse Chemical Products, Ltd.,
103 Lord Street, Fleetwood, Lancs. Fleetwood 3688.

792 M&G=M. & G. Electrical Co., 1 Priory Hill,
Sudbury, Middlesex.

799 MP=Marshall's Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., 17 Hen-
rietta Street, London, W.C.2. Temple Bar 2147.

823 M&R=McKeesson & Robbins, Ltd., Haine Industrial
Estate, Ramsgate, Kent. Thanet 52911.

939 Parkinsons=Parkinsons, Ltd., Curzon Street,
Burnley, Lancs. Burnley 21818.

994 P&M = P & M-Warrick, Seymour Road, London,
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1104 Satintex=Satintex (Great Britain), Ltd., Shaw Mills,
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1492 Baum=M. Baum Wholesale Chemists, Ltd.,
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nr. Sandwich, Kent. Sandwich 2372.

1554 BL=Babyton, Ltd., Hoddlesden Mills, Darwen,
Lancs. Darwen 71602.

1574 DBMP=Down Bros. and Mayer & Phelps, Ltd.,
Church Path, Mitcham Surrey. Mitcham 6291.

76 Atkinson = J. & E. Atkinson, Ltd., 17 Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Welwyn Garden 28100.
100 BI = Beaufish International, Ltd., 31a James Street, London, W.1. Welbeck 3711.
241 Cavendish = Cavendish Chemical Co. (New York) Ltd., Orleston Mews, Liverpool Road, London, N.7. North 3658.
322 Cripps = Cripps (Pharmaceuticals), Ltd., 14 Peter Road, Commerce Way, Lancing, Sussex. Lancing 5344.
521 Glenwood = Glenwood Laboratories, Ltd., 7 Berkeley Street, London, W.1. Hyde Park 2971.
536 GMP = Grahams Medical Products, Ltd., Park Road, Faringdon, Berks. Faringdon 2011.
565 Hanimex = Hanimex (U.K.), Ltd., 15 Great Dover Street, London, S.E.1. Hop 8161.

		1oz	41	0ea	9	9ea	75	6
		1oz	67	3ea	16	0ea	126	0
		2oz	99	6ea	23	7ea	186	0
		4oz	159	6ea	37	10ea	294	0
	atomiser		34	0ea	8	1ea	63	0
	refill		23	6ea	5	7ea	43	6
●	Ganda (898 Northern)							
	camphorated goose grease		18	0	4	6	2	6
			30	0	7	6	4	0
			50	0	12	6	7	0
A	Gastrinol (956 Peptinol)†							
	(distributors 1545 Vestric)		11	3	2	10	17	6
D	Givenchy (480 FP) existing entry							
I	Givenchy (480 FP)							
	lipstick refill		6	0ea	1	5ea	11	0
	for men							
	after shave	4oz	11	9ea	2	9ea	21	0
		8oz	20	6ea	4	10ea	37	6
	eau de toilette	2oz	14	6ea	3	5ea	26	0
		4oz	23	6ea	5	7ea	43	6
		8oz	42	0ea	10	0ea	78	0
		16oz	60	0ea	14	3ea	112	6
	atomiser		56	0ea	13	4ea	102	6
	refill		31	6ea	7	6ea	57	6
I	Ibrite (77 Axa)†		—	—	—	—	—	—
●	Isonien (393 DPL)							
	inhalant†	14mils	11	0ea	—	—	16	6
	tablets†	154	5	4ea	1	4ea	9	4
D	Le De (Givenchy)(480 FP) existing entry							
I	Le De (Givenchy)(480 FP)							
	eau de toilette	2oz	15	6ea	3	8ea	28	6
		4oz	26	0ea	6	2ea	49	6
		8oz	44	6ea	10	7ea	82	0
		16oz	67	3ea	16	0ea	126	0
	atomiser		57	6ea	13	8ea	105	0
	refill		32	6ea	7	8ea	58	6
	perfume	1oz	19	0ea	4	6ea	35	0
		1oz	30	0ea	7	1ea	55	0
		1oz	51	6ea	12	3ea	95	0
		1oz	79	6ea	18	10ea	147	0
		2oz	124	9ea	29	7ea	231	0
		4oz	194	0ea	46	1ea	357	0
	atomiser		38	0ea	9	0ea	70	0
	refill		23	6ea	5	7ea	42	0
D	Le Dix (Balenciaga)(480 FP) existing entry							
I	Le Dix (Balenciaga)(480 FP)							
	eau de toilette	1oz	15	0ea	3	7ea	27	6
		1oz	24	0ea	5	9ea	44	0
		4oz	40	0ea	9	6ea	75	0
		7oz	59	0ea	14	0ea	108	6
		15oz	59	0ea	14	0ea	108	6
		32oz	86	0ea	20	5ea	159	6
	atomiser		57	6ea	13	8ea	105	0
	refill		32	6ea	7	8ea	58	6
	perfume	1oz	12	9ea	3	0ea	23	6
		1oz	16	3ea	3	10ea	30	0
		1oz	24	6ea	5	9ea	45	0
		1oz	41	0ea	9	10ea	75	6
		1oz	67	3ea	16	0ea	126	0
		2oz	99	6ea	23	7ea	186	0
		4oz	159	6ea	37	10ea	294	0
	atomiser		34	0ea	8	1ea	63	0
	refill		23	6ea	5	7ea	43	6

AMENDMENTS AND ADDITION TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

265 Clairol—**Clairol, Ltd.**, 4a Brighton Road, Hove, Sussex. Horsham 60255.
1199 Enbros—**Enbros Electric, Ltd.**, Newbury, Berks. Enfield 25267.
1455 Lister—**Lister Laboratories**, 17 Boclair Bishopbriggs, Glasgow. Bishopbriggs 1412.
1545 Vestric—**Vestric, Ltd.**, Chapel Street, Runcorn, Ches. Runcorn 4321.
1553 Contactasol—**Contactasol, Ltd.**, 47 The Broad Towlworth, Surbiton, Surrey. Elmbridge 1575.

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